

# Herald Tribune

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## Carter Aides Report

### Nixon Told Chinese of Planned Links

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 11 (NYT).—Administration officials report that President Richard Nixon told Chinese leaders in 1972 that he was strongly opposed to normalizing relations with Peking, and that he would do so in his second term if he was re-elected that year.

Nixon's statement was not carried out largely because of the scandal. Key officials in the Carter administration of it in the last few weeks as they went over the top-secret documents of the Nixon administration on China in preparing a China policy of their own.

The officials said the statement by Mr. Nixon was recorded in a memorandum of conversation with the late Premier Chou En-lai during the president's trip to China in February, 1972. But the officials underscored that, in their opinion, it was clearly a statement of intention and not a binding agreement or a formal understanding with the Chinese.

Mr. Nixon became so weakened by Watergate, the officials said, that he obviously did not want to risk alienating the conservative members of Congress who had been the strongest adherents of close U.S. ties with Taiwan and who were also his main supporters.

President Gerald Ford had the opportunity in 1975 to carry out the Nixon intention, the officials said, but decided for similar domestic political reasons not to press ahead with normalization, which would include formal diplomatic relations with Peking and some rupture in the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan.

Chinese Unhappy

The existence of the Nixon statement explains why Chinese officials in recent years have been so unhappy with what they have privately termed the U.S. failure to live up to the Shanghai communiqué of 1972.

But the Carter officials said that their examination of the record did not show that the Chinese ever raised the statement with U.S. officials in subsequent years. And they have not discussed it with the Carter administration. "They have to assume that we're aware of the statement; they are probably too proud to talk about it," an official said.

The United States has reaffirmed its position on Taiwan. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## With Thailand

### ed Avoided

#### Norman Peagam

PIANG, Laos, April 11

—Laos government forces

occupied an island in the

River seized by anti-

rebels late last month.

A potentially dangerous

action with neighboring

Thailand has so far been avoided,

but forces here remain alert.

On this morning, govern-

ment troops landed on Xiang Xu

6 miles west of here, and

in a half-hour gun battle

with rebels. The shooting

was clearly heard in the

of the city. Unconfirmed

reports said that two rebels

were captured. The

island is believed to have

been evacuated

at 100, has been evacuated

Laos mainland.

at the military command

directly opposite Xiang Xu,

which was still being un-

dered this morning. In-

struction was being re-

ported over the past

few days, as exhausted sol-

diers near "freely" dug

along the dike running

the river, some of them

were under trees. Mean-

while, small tanks remained

in the city's large

and the presidential

their gun turrets point-

across the Mekong River to

Thailand.

ers were urged to return

only this evening and some

advised to dig shelters.

At the moment, the po-

teners seem to have passed

usually stringent security

enforced over the past

few days may have been partly

a recent wave of rumors

government rebels might

an offensive against the

er the two-day Buddhist

car holiday which begins

today.

ely prepared anti-govern-

ment forces have appeared

last month, according to

the regime of taking orders

to join the rebels. In-

struction appeared to have

security problems in Viet-

Province recently.

It is generally believed that

substantial foreign sup-

ply rebels can only carry

related terrorist attacks and

harassment against an

is firmly entrenched re-

gime.

While the Communist gov-

ernment calls for vigilance

and readiness by the people of

the life goes on much the

same in what must still be one

of the peaceful cities in the

region.

go Reports

est in Killing

ZZAVILLE, Congo, April 11

—One of the men al-

so have murdered Congolese

ent Marien Ngouabi last

has been arrested, an of-

statement said today.

en persons have been es-

in connection with the as-

sation, including soldiers

sed to be protecting the

nce at the time of the mur-

der and former President Al-

e Messamba-Debat, for con-

spiracy in the killing.

alleged leader of the squad,

Barthelemy Kikadidi, is

it large. The man arrested

was not identified.

Freeze to Death

French Snowstorm

RFIGNAN, France, April 11

—Two persons were found

dead today in the

Pyrenees Mountains in south-

west France, police said.

Authorities said that the

André Mété, 60, and Cathe-

Capiste, 24, were caught

violent snowstorm during

which they set out

morning from Vernet-

les.



LIGHT MOMENT—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and touring British Foreign Secretary David Owen share a laugh during their meeting yesterday in Dar es Salaam.

## Owen Peace Ideas Get Cool Reception

### Rhodesian Rebels Rebuff U.K. Aide

DAR ES SALAAM, April 11 (Reuters).—British Foreign Secretary David Owen arrived here today with ideas for solving the Rhodesia problem peacefully. But African nationalists said after meeting him that they were still convinced that only armed struggle could resolve the problem.

Mr. Owen met Robert Mugabe, political leader of the largest guerrilla army in Rhodesia, shortly after arriving here at the beginning of a weeklong tour of southern Africa.

Mr. Mugabe was accompanied to the meeting by members of ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union) which is united with his ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) in the Patriotic Front alliance.

A statement issued by the Front at a press conference after a two-hour meeting with Mr. Owen said: "The Patriotic Front remains of the firm opinion that the Rhodesia (Rhodesian) conflict can be resolved only in the battlefield."

The British proposal to convene a constitutional conference "to resolve the Zimbabwe conflict" was discussed at the meeting, the statement said.

It added that the front had agreed to study the proposal, but "it is important to point out from the outset that Mr. Owen has failed to convince us that Britain is now in a position to effect a total transference of power to the people of Zimbabwe."

It added, "The British still appear not certain nor clear about how power should be effectively transferred to the people of Zimbabwe."

Earlier, at an airport press conference, Mr. Owen was asked whether he was bringing a set of proposals on Rhodesia or was merely on a fact-finding trip. He replied: "A bit of both. Certainly, I have some ideas which I wish to discuss with various leaders in Africa."

"But it wouldn't be true to say I come with a total blueprint because I don't believe that's the way you'll achieve any settlement. You'll only achieve a settlement by listening to people and taking account of their views and their experiences."

Mr. Owen said that the ideas he brought to Africa had been very fully discussed with Secre-

tary of State Cyrus Vance. "So it is true to say I don't just come to listen but perhaps I come to listen above all else."

Asked if he was bringing a set of proposals worked out with the United States, Mr. Owen said: "I think proposals are perhaps too strong. Certainly, a way forward which we think needs to be discussed."

Mr. Owen met Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today and has scheduled a meeting with Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Little Progress Expected

CAPE TOWN, April 11 (AP).—Mr. Smith said today that little progress should be expected from his scheduled talks here Wednesday with Mr. Owen.

"I don't believe we should expect too much to come out of these discussions," Mr. Smith told newsmen after returning to Cape Town from a holiday cruise up South Africa's east coast.

"In the first place, Mr. Owen is a new man to his position and, secondly, he has absolutely no practical experience of the Rhodesian problems," Mr. Smith said.

## Gives Peres Six Months

### Leftist Party in Coalition Stays in Israeli Alliance

From Wire Despatches

TEL AVIV, April 11.—The small, but influential Mafpam party today decided to remain in the government alliance with the Labor party, thus avoiding a split which could have greatly bolstered the rightist opposition in next month's elections.

Since 1969, the leftist Mafpam has been allied with Labor in the "Maarach" or Labor alignment, which rules Israel. The Mafpam Central Committee voted today to stay in the alliance for the next six months.

Mafpam has long been wary of Defense Minister Shimon Peres, who was elected last night as leader of the Labor party. It considered him to be both a technocrat lacking in ideology and a "hawk" on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The election of Mr. Peres to succeed to Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin as the Labor party leader brought immediate calls from the ranks for Mafpam to quit the Labor alignment.

To Reassess Policies

But today, 58 per cent of the Mafpam Central Committee voted to stay in the alliance for six months, to allow the party to reassess its policies after the May 17 general elections.

Mr. Rabin announced last week that he would step down as party leader—and thus as probable prime minister after the elections—following an investigation into illegal bank accounts which he and his wife held in the United States. He sought to step down immediately as caretaker prime minister.

But tonight, the Ministry of Justice and the attorney general ruled that Mr. Rabin must continue in office until the general elections.

The reason that Mr. Rabin could not quit the premiership was because he had already resigned in December in a political ploy to oust certain ministers from his Cabinet. This made him a caretaker prime min-

ister, a spot from which by law he cannot resign. The law is designed to insure that Israel is never without a prime minister.

In a separate announcement, the Finance Ministry said that Mr. Rabin would not go on trial over the illegal U.S. bank accounts.

But the ministry said that its investigators had ordered the Prime Minister to pay a fine of 15,000 Israeli pounds (about \$1,600).

The Finance Ministry said that the file of Mr. Rabin's wife had been passed on to the state prosecutor and that she would have to stand trial for the alleged active use of her account in violation of Israeli law.

Legal sources said that there

had been no recent cases of prison terms being imposed for currency offenses of this sort. Mrs. Rabin faces a heavy fine.

Meanwhile, a Labor party committee today gave Mr. Rabin a place on the candidates' list, assuring him a seat in the next parliament.

This would be a springboard for any political comeback he may want to stage after his personal affairs have been settled. Labor's final list of candidates gave Foreign Minister Yigal Alon and former Foreign Minister Abba Eban the number two and three spots respectively, assuring Mr. Alon the job of defense minister and Mr. Eban that of foreign minister if the Labor party wins the elections.

## Colonial War Feared

### French Leftists Assail Giscard on Aid to Zaire

PARIS, April 11 (IHT).—French Air Force planes flew more than 100 sorties today as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing faced a leftist outcry over the intervention.

French Communists demanded a National Assembly debate and said France risked getting into a new colonial war.

Newsweek magazine quoted Zaire President Mobutu Sese Seko as saying the French had also offered him military advisers to help against invaders of the southern Province of Shaba (formerly Katanga). So had Belgium, the former colonial power in his country, Mr. Mobutu said.

In Paris, the French Foreign Ministry said tonight that several dozen French military technicians were in Zaire but were "in no case taking part in the military operations."

It said a May, 1974, military cooperation agreement provided for French experts to train Zaire personnel on air and ground equipment which France had supplied.

Mr. Mobutu said the invasion was planned by the Russians and Cubans in an effort to destroy Zaire's chances of economic recovery. Newsweek reported.

"We had just launched a major economic recovery plan and the Cubans and Russians knew that if it showed signs of success they would lose their chance," Mr. Mobutu said. "They have decided to destabilize Zaire at a particularly bad moment for us but they will not get away with it."

"We are bitterly disappointed by America's attitude," Mr. Mobutu said. The United States has sent only two plane loads of non-lethal supplies.

"Both France and Belgium have been superb in the crisis, backing us to the hilt, speeding up deliveries of weapons and ammunition and equipment. They have even offered military advisers to help plan the defense of Kolwezi," he said, referring to the main town in the copper-mining area. The invaders entered the region from Soviet-backed Angola.

1,500 Troops

Paris officials, giving further details of the airlift, said today 11 French planes—10 C-130 Hercules and a DC-8—lifted off from the Orleans air base on Friday to begin the mission of ferrying Moroccan troops and equipment to Zaire.

Algeria led foreign critics of the French. A statement by the Algerian news agency said the airlift was likely to increase Western intervention in southern Africa and threaten Angola.

In Paris, Robert Ballanger, Communist party National Assembly floor leader, demanded an immediate halt to the airlift. He also called for an urgent debate in the Assembly tomorrow, including a formal government statement on the intervention.

"A new step has been made implicating France directly in that war," Mr. Ballanger said in a letter to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The letter claimed that the President deliberately took the action during the Easter holidays, to confront France with a "fait accompli" and claimed the move was made in cooperation with the United States and NATO.

Violation Seen

Claiming that neither the government nor the Parliament had been consulted, the Communist leader told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, "You have not hesitated to violate the Constitution."

Claude Estier, Socialist party national secretary and spokesman, said the move laid to larger French involvement.

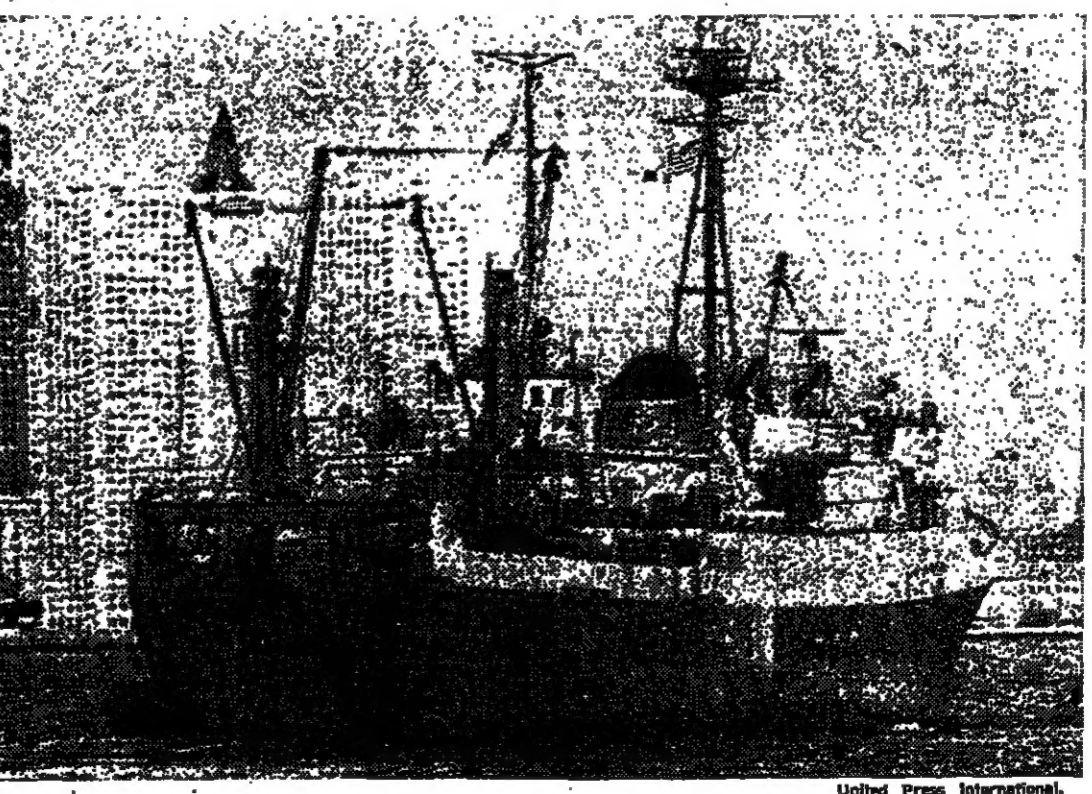
There was no immediate indication whether the Socialists would support the Communist demand for an urgent Assembly debate. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Bomb Defused in Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, April 11 (AP).—Police experts today defused a small bomb apparently planted by terrorists near Jerusalem's convention center. It was the first such incident reported in nine months.

The police said the bomb was set to explode by a battery-operated timing device.

They warned residents to be on the alert for more bombs, apparently fearing that the forthcoming 10th anniversary of the capture of the city's Arab sector by Israeli troops might prompt more bombings.



SEIZED—The Soviet trawler Taras Shevchenko arriving in Boston Harbor after seizure.

## For Fishing Violations

### U.S. Forces a Soviet Trawler Into Port, Seizes Second at Sea

BOSTON, April 11 (AP).—A Soviet trawler was brought to dock here today while a second Soviet ship was in Coast Guard custody. They are the first two Soviet ships stopped for violations of the 200-mile U.S. fishing zone.

The trawler Taras Shevchenko docked at the Boston Coast Guard Base shortly after 9 a.m. Coast Guard lawyers and representatives of the U.S. Attorney's Office immediately boarded the ship.

The 275-foot vessel, with a crew of 39, was seized late Saturday after the Coast Guard said it discovered the craft was carrying more than its quota of river herring. The seizure was ordered by President Carter.

In Washington, the State Department, quoting Coast Guard officials, said that the ship's log of the trawler showed that the vessel had caught about 50 metric tons of river herring, a species which was only incidental to its principal catch of hake.

The license permitted the vessel to keep about 7.5 metric tons of river herring, the department said.

Fifteen Coast Guardmen from the cutter Decatur operated the ship on the journey after its seizure on the fishing grounds 130 miles southeast of Nantucket Island.

The Coast Guard announced today that a second Soviet ship, the Antanas Senechuk, had been ordered into Boston Harbor yesterday from 160 miles southeast of Nantucket. The vessel, a 523-foot processing ship, was discovered carrying contraband fish.

The Coast Guard said the cargo of the second vessel was seized, but not the ship itself. But to seize the cargo, the vessel had to be taken into custody.

Gateway Guarded

The crew of the Taras Shevchenko will remain on board, with the gateway guarded and small craft prevented from approaching it.

The Antanas Senechuk, a refrigerated ship, acts as a support vessel to fishing ships. A Coast Guard spokesman in New York said. He said it was the first time that the Coast Guard had taken control of a nonfishing Soviet ship.

The Coast Guard has issued more than 60 citations and warnings to Soviet fishing vessels since

the 200-mile limit went into effect March 1.

"We've released several of them," Mr. Carter said of the Soviet ships yesterday. "But we just had to draw the line somewhere. We informed the Soviet Embassy this past week we couldn't continue to release them, that we had to enforce the law."

In Washington, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher summoned Soviet Embassy officials today to complain about the violations of U.S. fishing laws.

"It's a great day," said Rep. Gerry Studds, D-Mass., as he watched the Taras Shevchenko arrive in Boston. "We've been waiting for this for a long time."

Rep. Studds co-sponsored the law that sets limits on foreign fishermen within 200 miles off shore. New England fishermen have long complained that foreigners were fishing out U.S. waters with their newer and more efficient vessels.

By David A. Andelman

SINGAPORE, April 11 (NYT).

Singapore's formidable Internal Security Department, under orders from Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew, has begun a new campaign to repress dissent that has crippled his thin political opposition and a fledgling human-rights movement.

A series of arrests in the three months since the governing People's Action party swept every seat in a barely contested national parliamentary election has seen the detention or intimidation of political candidates, lawyers and journalists—all of whom, in one way or another, have been outspoken in their opposition to or criticism of government policies.

On several occasions, under apparent threat of indeterminate prison sentences, such critics have confessed publicly on television to a wide range of abuses, including adherence to the ideals of or membership in the Communist movement. The result has been to paralyze dissent.

For the 2.5 million persons living in prosperity in this tiny island-nation at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, it has meant one more round of bombast and repression, designed, it

would seem, to soothe the Prime Minister's apparent fears that there are enemies all around and subversives within—a stance that is being used to preserve his own peculiar formula of dictatorship with a democratic facade.

Broad Front

In the months since the election, Mr. Lee, who has been in office since 1959, and the security department have moved on a broad front. Persons perceived as enemies have been arrested and some have been coerced into signing confessions and then appearing on television to recant.



## Ex-Junta's Backers Linked to Bombings

## Greek Right's Underground Probed

By Mary Anne Weaver

ATHENS, April 11 (UPI)—The arrests of three men on Feb. 25 may eventually lead police to an extensive rightist underground apparatus bequeathed by the dictatorship government overthrown in 1974, qualified sources believe.

The three have been charged with causing bomb explosions in Athens and with illegal possession of weapons and explosives.

Aristotle Kalentzis, 25, was the first to be seized. Acting on a tip from anti-rightist journalists, police arrested him as he returned home shortly before dawn after a night at a bouzoukia club. The other suspects, Evangelos Christakis and Anargyros Kakavas, were picked up later that day.

Mr. Kalentzis is a disciple of Italian neo-Fascist leader, Eric Massagrande and a ranking member of the Fourth of August group, whose street gangs supported the former military government. The Fourth of August

is being investigated in connection with a wave of political violence in Athens, most of it directed against political parties, the press and bookshops.

## Unsettled Nerves

Although it has not reached the level of recent years' political violence in Spain and Portugal, the outbreak has unsettled nerves here.

After a peaceful transition from dictatorship to democracy, when, in the words of a parliamentarian, "the junta simply evaporated," there are growing indications that the right is reorganizing its forces among youth, the politically disaffected, the press and the security apparatus.

Sixteen Greek journalists have been beaten by supporters of the fallen dictatorship and 36 leftist bookshops have been bombed. All political party offices have been targets of violence. According to a list compiled recently by youth organizations of the political parties, there have been 146

terrorist attacks during the last year.

The three suspects now in Korydallos Prison are the only ones to be arrested.

Athens Mayor Yiannis Papa-theodorou, who, along with 37 other mayors was twice denied government permission to organize rallies to protest the spreading attacks, fears that the violence is the first step toward the reactivation of an unofficial rightist security network.

"Why now?" asked the Socialist mayor. "The purges were never completed. The junta mechanism never disappeared. They moved cautiously during the early stages. Now the psychological climate has changed. The torturers from the security police are all walking about freely. The courts have exonerated those involved in the Polytechnic massacre [of November, 1973]. If there's no just punishment of junta elements, of course they'll be encouraged to reorganize."

Of the 71 junta leaders tried and sentenced collectively to 14 life sentences and 591 years in jail, fewer than 20 remain in prison.

This situation, coupled with the authorities' inability to curb the growing wave of political violence, has jolted public opinion here.

"These people are operating under orders, not on their own initiative," charged Spyros Karatzafis, a respected leftist journalist who was one of the first to be attacked. "And these orders are known, in some cases, to originate within the police and security apparatus. I am accusing them of it," he said at last month's emergency session of the Union of Journalists.

After five journalists were beaten by junta supporters at the December funeral of convicted torturer Evangelos Mallos, in full view of hundreds of uniformed policemen, Mr. Karatzafis and other Greek journalists set up committees to investigate. "We are not moving now," said Capt. Moussa al-Iraqi, the Palestinian commander in this front-line village. "We are waiting for orders from the political command. It is up to them." Mortars and rockets crashed into the nearby deserted village every few minutes, sending up clouds of dust from already damaged stone houses.

From the hilltop of Khaim, the meaning of the fighting in southern Lebanon can be clearly seen.

## Palestinians Suspend Offensive in South

By Henry Tanner

KHAIM, Lebanon, April 11 (UPI)—Palestinian commanders have suspended their weeklong offensive in southern Lebanon pending the outcome of political talks between Syria and rightist Christian leaders in Beirut.

There have been no major ground operations for three days against Marjayoun and Kila, the two principal Christian garrisons in the region. But the probing, shelling and sniping continue.

"We are not moving now," said Capt. Moussa al-Iraqi, the Palestinian commander in this front-line village. "We are waiting for orders from the political command. It is up to them." Mortars and rockets crashed into the nearby deserted village every few minutes, sending up clouds of dust from already damaged stone houses.

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## Commandos 'Unleashed'

From here it is also evident why Syria "unleashed" the Palestinian commanders in this front-line village. "We are waiting for orders from the political command. It is up to them." Mortars and rockets crashed into the nearby deserted village every few minutes, sending up clouds of dust from already damaged stone houses.

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## U.S. Movies, TV Shows Cited

## Westernizing of Turkish Held Factor in Crime Up

ANKARA, April 11 (AP)—Turkish criminologists blame Westernization for a rising crime rate that has made bank and jewelry store holdups, muggings and car thefts daily events in big Turkish cities.

"This is criminal maturity, a sociological phenomenon directly related to economic and environmental conditions, fast urbanization and Turkey's opening up more and more to the Western world," a criminologist said.

He predicted that in the near future criminals will prey on roadside restaurants, liquor stores, doctors' offices, drugstores and other places where there is a likelihood of finding cash.

Not even television shows, popular in this country, are at least partly responsible for encouraging and even teaching the criminals, the criminologist claimed.

"It is part of the Westernization process," a bank official agreed. "We imitate the United States in everything else, why not this?"

stealing 20 cars. They wanted to lead life."

Highwaymen in the Syrian and Lebanese robbers work. Armed gang to 10 highwaymen, at night, stop all strip their occupants to their underwear during the last half of the year.

Turkish and foreign building a Turkish-I line have been frequent. "Sometimes we m of several cars and two police escorts, the rear and one did an engineer said. "caution is to have c you can turn over and not attract the of the holdup men."

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## Refugees List Victims

## Systematic Murders by Amin Are Traced in Tribal Region

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, April 11 (UPI)—Since 1971, when stories of systematic murders by the government of President Idi Amin began filtering out of Uganda, the numbers of those who have disappeared or been killed have largely been guesswork.

Early last month, in California, a Ugandan Anglican bishop put at 10,000 the number of those killed since Marshal Amin took over in 1971. The makers of a French documentary movie say the number could be as high as 300,000. Colleagues of Uganda's exiled former president, Milton Obote, believe there were more than 90,000 victims before the recent wave of killings.

Here in Nairobi, refugees continue to arrive from Uganda with tales of horror and persecution. Almost all say they have lost members of their extended families in the six years of Marshal Amin's rule.

A former civil servant said all his seven brothers had been killed since late January. Another man, an eye closed and his fingers broken from beatings, said he loaded "hundreds of bodies" onto trucks in the five days he was held in a military prison.

## Fear, Bruises

The obvious, the bruises and the accounts of the refugees seem conclusive evidence that a campaign of terror is being conducted in Uganda. But both the scale of the present purge and the tolls of previous ones remain statistically vague.

To establish a limited frame of reference, a dozen refugees have been interviewed in an effort to gather the names of victims known to have died or to have disappeared after their arrest within a small area of Uganda.

Uganda Minister Seeks U.K. Stay

LONDON, April 11 (UPI)—Ugandan Justice Minister Godfrey Lule arrived in Britain and asked the government for permission to remain for an extended stay, the Home Office said.

An official spokesman said, "He asked to stay in this country and it is being considered."

The Sunday Telegraph said in its editions yesterday that Mr. Lule is seeking sanctuary in London after defending President Amin against charges of repression at hearings of the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

## Okiki Clan

Still, the questioning of refugees here has shown that the Okiki clan of the Lango tribe, with 20,000 persons, has lost at least 14 persons who were seized by the Uganda security forces. The Okiki clan, with 15,000 persons, has lost at least 12 whose names are remembered.

In Lira, a city of 35,000 persons in the traditional Lango area, there were 52 persons whose names were given by refugees as having been killed.

The Lango tribe, with about 400,000 of Uganda's 10 million inhabitants, has its traditional lands in the northern part of the country. Its members, called Lango, are organized, like other tribes in Uganda, in villages.

According to the refugees, the Lango and the closely related Acholi tribe, with 500,000 persons, have borne the brunt of Marshal Amin's persecutions. However, the sources say, the attacks are by no means limited to the two tribes. Prominent Christians, intellectuals, well-to-do businessmen and persons with political links as well as their relatives are targets regardless of their tribal origins.

## Fading Group

Within the Lango society, the Okiki clan has been regarded as the ruling group because of the many tribal chiefs they have come from. Former President Obote is a member of the Okiki clan.

Among them, the refugees interviewed could recall the names of 11 clan members who were killed or who disappeared within two years after Marshal Amin took power, several army officers, a doctor, the manager of a textile mill, storekeepers and at least one of Mr. Obote's brothers.

Three persons, they said, disappeared after being arrested within the last month.

The Okiki is perhaps the second most prominent Lango clan. Like the fellow Lango and the Acholi, members of this clan have attained a higher level of education.

## After the Coup

From this group the refugees were said to be persons who, they said, were killed in the wave of persecution that followed the coup that brought Marshal Amin to power. They also listed six who have been killed this year.

Of the 52 victims who either died or disappeared, 23 were said by the refugees to have been killed this year.

A refugee said he believed that a much more detailed and comprehensive list had been prepared, naming the dead and missing from all of Uganda, for submission to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. That list has not been made public by the commission, which in February declined to hold a formal inquiry into allegations of widespread murder and atrocities by the Uganda government.

## KGB Said to Give Georgia Dissident Limited Freedom

MOSCOW, April 11 (Reuters)—KGB security police have released Viktor Rikhsidze, one of two dissidents detained Thursday in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, dissident sources said today.

They said Mr. Rikhsidze, a former official of the Georgian Ministry of Culture, was freed Thursday night but has been required to report to police daily for questioning. The two other detainees, nationalist author Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava, a musician, are still in custody, the sources said.

They said an investigator told relatives of the detainees that the three were suspected of anti-Soviet agitation, an offense punishable by a sentence of seven years in a labor camp.

Mr. Rikhsidze and Mr. Gamsakhurdia are members of a Georgian group set up in January to monitor Georgian authorities' compliance with Soviet human-rights pledges given at Helsinki in 1975. Mr. Kostava belongs to the Initiative Group for the Defense of Human Rights.

The source said KGB investigators raided the homes of several members of the "Helsinki monitors" after detaining the three men.

## Ethiopia Reports Sudan Attacks

ADDIS ABABA, April 11 (AP)—The government claimed today that troops from neighboring Sudan are attacking northwest Ethiopian border towns, according to the official news agency, which said the Organization of African Unity for help.

The agency said the government had called the OAU secretary general asking him to advise other member states about the incidents. The statement protested the "recent direct aggression launched by the armed forces of the Sudan on Ethiopian territory through the northern and western parts of the country."

Relations between Ethiopia and the Sudan have deteriorated since July, when the Sudanese leader, Gaafar Numeiri, accused Ethiopia of aiding his opponents in an attempted coup.

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## Leys and Craggy Cliffs of the Slope

of Mount Hermon, with the snow-covered strategic ridge high above.

This slope is the Arub, where the Palestinian military forces are supposed to be confined under the so-called Cairo agreements between Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization. The agreements were signed in 1969 but never implemented.

and are still the subject of a bitter dispute between the Lebanese Christians, the Palestinians and the Arab governments.

The Palestinians say that they cannot be expected to respect the Cairo agreements as long as the hilltop and road junction of Marjayoun are in "hostile hands."

Capt. Iraqi, in his command post in a small house here, repeated this point.

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## French Left Assails Giscard

Over Airlift of Arms to Zaire

(Continued from Page 1)

Roger Chinnand, Assembly floor leader of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican faction, said, "It seems to me normal that France supports inter-African cooperation aimed at safeguarding Zaire's independence."

Mr. Chinnand charged that the Communists backed only African political goals pursued by Cuba and the Soviet Union.

Former Gaullist Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville said the President's intervention was aimed at giving French-speaking African nations an assurance that Paris would stand by them in their effort to combat subversion.

U.S. Was Informed

WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI)—The United States was aware of France's decision to supply Zaire with military equipment but "did not collaborate in any way" in the decision, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said today.

"We did not encourage or discourage it," Mr. Powell said.

He said Zaire has taken steps in the UN "with regard to their claim that there has been an attack on them and they do have the right to ask for assistance to protect their territorial integrity."

Weapons Arrive

KINSHASA, Zaire, April 11 (UPI)—French planes brought Moroccan arms to the heart of Zaire's embattled south today, Western diplomatic sources here said.

"From what we've heard, the French planes are landing in Lubumbashi," a spokesman for a Western embassy said.



# Carter Is Gambling on Solving Domestic-Foreign SALT Challenges

By Robert G. Kaiser and Murrey Marder  
WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—President Carter's initial diplomatic encounter with the Soviet Union over the weapons of nuclear destruction raises a dual challenge, domestic and foreign, profoundly tests his presidency.

## S. Pledges Out-Of Effort in SALT Pact

By Warren Brown  
WASHINGTON, April 11 (UPI).—The United States is prepared to make whatever is necessary to achieve an equitable nuclear limitation agreement, even requires a summit meeting between President Carter and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, U.S. arms negotiator Paul Warnke said yesterday.

Mr. Carter is gambling that he can balance off competing domestic and foreign interests in order to strike a truly significant arms-control deal with the Kremlin.

In the aftermath of the recent aborted attempt in Moscow to draw the Soviet Union into truly

revolutionary strategic-arms reductions, the Carter administration maintains that both nations now are summing up the initial shock of rejecting each other's opening moves. The channels of communication are open. But there is no sign yet of any convergence of opposing positions.

Interviews at the top echelons of the administration during the last week disclose that:

• Mr. Carter is convinced that he achieved his initial goal in Washington's "internal negotiations." He set out to show that his drive for "real arms control" could enfold all camps, loosely labeled "hawks" and "doves." This means, especially, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, potential congressional challengers, plus many "dovish" arms-control enthusiasts. So far, Mr. Carter appears to dominate both domestic fronts.

• The internal bargaining incessantly produced a U.S. offer "too large for the Russians to swallow." Said a high official: "They were bound to choke on it." Others expected the Kremlin "to toy with it; to raise questions and make a 'counter-proposal,' to 'agree to study it,' or, worst of all, 'to spurn it out of hand.'"

• Despite the recent furor over the threat of "Soviet military superiority," the Carter administration is currently operating from the opposite premise: That the United States has a compelling technological advantage and new weapons systems that can force the Russians to accept fundamental changes in nuclear arsenals or be worse off than the United States if there is no agreement.

It is not only the developing, long-range U.S. Cruise missile that confronts the Kremlin. The impending new U.S. intercontinental, mobile MX missile and a far more potent Mark-12A warhead for Minuteman fixed-site missiles have raised a major threat to Soviet strategic officials' agree. The Carter administration's price for a deal with the Russians to control these weapons is "deep cuts" in force levels and "a freeze" on the technological race.

This would require a drastic change in current Soviet forces and strategy. Soviet strategy puts primary reliance on huge, land-based intercontinental missiles; U.S. strategy is based on a "triad" of land, sea and air forces, with primary reliance on submarine-launched missiles. The U.S. plan would require the Russians to follow the Americans toward the sea.

But in order to bargain with the Russians, Mr. Carter must make some compromises in his opening demand. Simultaneously, the "hawks" who now support his "comprehensive plan"

are poised to reverse course if necessary and challenge Mr. Carter if he compromise, too much. They are waiting in the wings to block Senate ratification of "too soft" a compromise.

• Top U.S. officials, in private, readily concede this double dilemma. Former President Gerald Ford claims that Mr. Carter, "by going public" with his negotiations, already has locked himself in with the hardliners in the Senate.

Carter strategists hope that Mr. Ford is wrong and are attempting to forestall any potential blocking challenge.

• Mr. Carter planned long in advance to develop his own base of public support for arms control, if needed to override opponents in Congress "should a crunch come." In Defense Secretary Harold Brown, an expert on weaponry and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Carter administration believes it has a built-in counter for any "internal" revolt.

Radical Changes  
Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said publicly that the Carter administration will not bargain away "the essential" of its deep-cut formula. Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., and other tough bargainers who now support the plan

concur; but the breaking point could be over whose version of "the essentials" prevails.

In private, some of the most influential U.S. strategists are by no means sanguine that the Soviet Union is prepared to make the radical shifts in its strategy and thinking that are required to make a deal.

"This is a very tough decision for them [the Russians] to make," a senior U.S. policy-maker acknowledged, "even tougher" than the revolutionary decisions which made possible the first SALT agreements in 1972.

Moreover, this is not an ideal time to be asking the Russians for profound new decisions. Their senior leader, Leonid Brezhnev, is 70 and ill. His poor physical appearance in Moscow the day he rejected the U.S. proposals stunned those who had seen him in happier, more ebullient days a year ago.

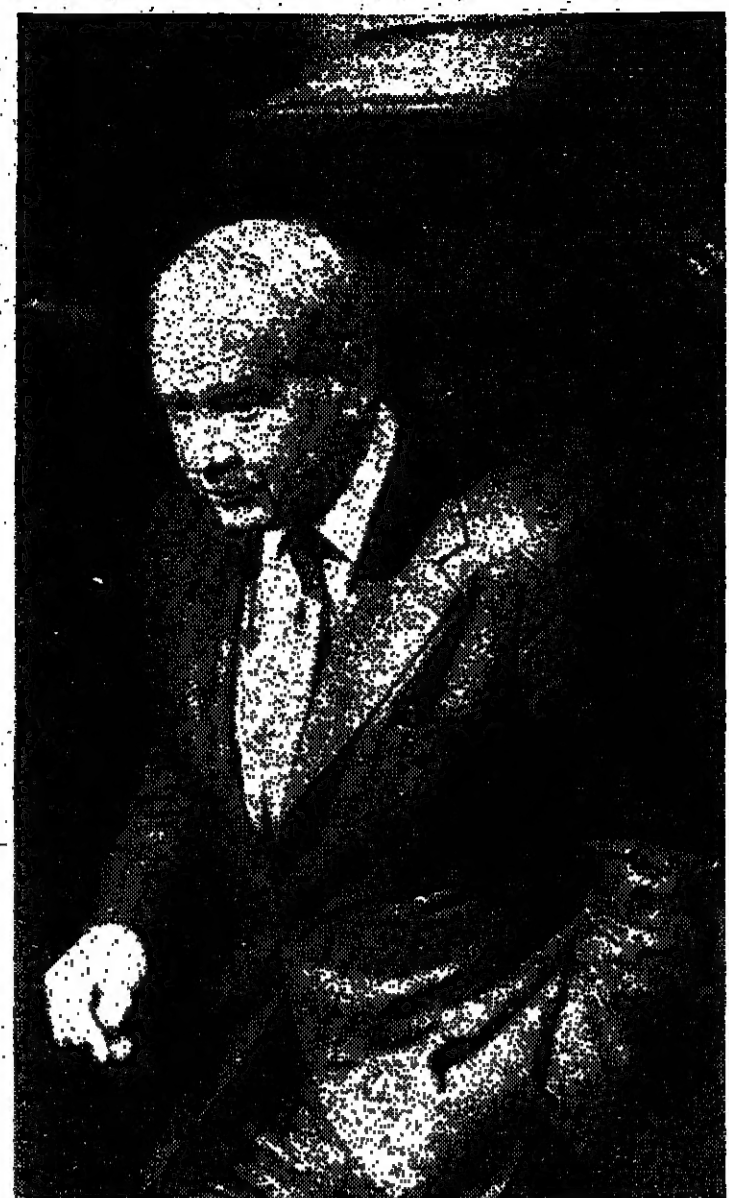
Once that ebullience was encouraged by the agreement that Mr. Brezhnev probably hoped would crown his career—the tentative arms pact he negotiated with Mr. Ford at Vladivostok in 1974. But that one had slipped through the diplomatic netting and now Mr. Brezhnev faced a new team of U.S. negotiators.

Very Disappointed  
Was their proposal "one-sided," as Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko publicly charged in an extraordinary press conference in Moscow March 31, just after the "very disappointed" Mr. Vance had left?

U.S. officials insist it will not be "when it is bargained out." What the United States presented in Moscow, they say, was "an opening offer," with firm conceptual essentials but open to "reasonable bargaining." It was admittedly built around the U.S. version of strategic equality, "genuine arms control" and reduced risk of quick-triggered nuclear war.

What cut deeply into Soviet strategy, military history and total Kremlin sensitivities, most U.S. specialists agree, is the U.S. proposal least grasped by the public. It was the core of Mr. Gromyko's public indignation: a heavy slash in the most powerful form of current Soviet weaponry, huge land-based missile launchers, notably the Soviet SS-16 missile.

For the Soviet Union, major work is required even to assess the full implications of the U.S. offer. Vance-Gromyko talks, preceded by preliminary exploration, are now anticipated in the May 20-24 period, in Geneva.



TV APPEARANCE—Paul Warnke in a television studio in Washington Sunday to discuss U.S.-Soviet disarmament.

## Reflection of Social Changes

### Dining Out Sweeps U.S., Hurts Supermarkets

By Drummond Ayres Jr.  
ATLANTA, April 11 (UPI).—Eating out has become so popular in the United States that one of the great U.S. merchandising institutions, the supermarket, is in economic trouble.

Because more persons live alone, more women work and more leisure money is available, Americans now spend one of every three food dollars in restaurants and fast-food shops. A decade ago, the ratio was one of every five dollars. A decade hence, the National Restaurant Association estimates, the ratio may be one of every two dollars.

New steak houses and convenient, economical "takeouts" are proliferating from coast to coast, while the country's 30,000 supermarkets are retrenching, battling against higher prices and operating costs and casting about desperately for new merchandising methods. A slowdown in population growth is exacerbating the problem.

Some stores have drawn in more shoppers by adding a wider range of stock, everything from motor oil to prescription medicines to fast-food counters. But most stores are selling no more food now than they were five years ago.

A recent Harvard study of supermarkets, sponsored by Family Circle magazine and the Food Marketing Institute, a Washington-based supermarket trade association, predicted that grocery-store sales would increase no more than 2 per cent annually through 1980, as against an annual 3.5-per-cent increase through the 1960s and early 1970s. The study concluded:

"It seems virtually certain that spending for food away from home will increase at a faster rate than food-store sales in the period 1975-80."

In New York City, perhaps the nation's leading restaurant town, Barbara Rubel, a single, 34-year-old assistant to the president of an insurance company, said:

"There is more and more demand in America today for new food experiences, ethnic food, different dishes. If I come home tonight and I'm in the mood for Chinese food, I'll just go out. It's easier. Sometimes it's cheaper."

that Heinz is increasing ketchup sales to restaurants by 10 per cent annually. And they are the reason that Grant Gentry, the chairman of the A&P supermarket chain, recently said:

"If there is any one single opportunity that faces us today, it is the disposition of people to eat away from home. We can and must, if we are to survive, meet this challenge now."

"Nobody is actually going under yet," he said, "but when you're not growing, you've got big troubles."

The somber tones of Mr. Gentry contrast with the optimism of Patrick O'Malley, president of the National Restaurant Association, with headquarters in Chicago. He recently told a convention of restaurateurs:

"We are at a point, as an industry, where we are the beneficiary of a new American lifestyle."

The Labor Department reported a few weeks ago that the model of a family in which the husband is the only breadwinner, the wife is a homemaker out of the labor force and there are children accurately described only 7 of every 100 households in the United States this year.

As a result of a climbing divorce rate and a tendency of young

people to leave home earlier, marry later and put off having children, half of all households are now made up of single men and women or married couples without children.

In the households of married couples, half of all wives now work, which is double the figure in the 1950s. Their earnings have more than doubled the amount of discretionary income available for a night out.

Robert Haney, a Kansas City airline executive, is part of the demographic trend that is changing the way Americans spend their food dollars.

"I've been divorced five years," he said. "When I was married, I ate out maybe twice a week. Now I eat out five nights a week. I like to be with people. I seldom go to a supermarket."

How can supermarkets counter-attack?

Some are hoping that a new minimum-wage law will drive up restaurant salaries, which are traditionally low. Others take hope from a Gallup survey that found a slight decline in dining out. Still others are changing their basic merchandising format. In recent years, the so-called "superstore" has evolved, an extra-large supermarket that offers convenient "one-stop" shopping by featuring almost as many non-food items as food. Superstores already account for one-third of all supermarket sales and the percentage is expected to approach 50 per cent by the end of the decade.

"The superstore is where the industry is going," said Chain Store Age-Supermarkets, a leading industry monthly.

### Highway Toll Booths Blown Up in France

NARBONNE, France, April 11 (Reuters).—About 30 masked men blew up six toll stations on a superhighway near here last night after overpowering the attendants, the police said.

The attackers, thought by police to be winegrowers angered by imports of cheap Italian, Algerian and Spanish wine, first stopped traffic and then placed explosive charges under the stations. The attendants were not harmed.

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## U.S. Monthly on Violence Hopes To Whip Pornography Magazines

NEW YORK, April 11 (AP).—A new monthly magazine dedicated solely to reporting on violence has gone on sale in the United States.

The cover of the first issue shows a man leaping to his death on an iron railing, a bloodied couple covering during a riot in Bangkok and a mutilated child under the headline, "2,000 Babies Brutally Murdered Every Year by Mommy and Daddy."

Violent World said its aim is to "present for mature readers... the dramatic sweep of the tragedy and violence that has become an everyday fact of contemporary life."

"Hippie Cannibals"

The articles range from "She Begged Me to Kill Her, He Says," to "Gary Gilmore Wanted to Live" and "Hippie Cannibals."

The stories, most of which are accompanied by gruesome pictures, deal almost exclusively with violence, with other aspects of the story mentioned in passing or not at all.

"Our readers are not interested in politics," said editor Jesse Leaf. "We just show them pictures of people getting bashed on the head."

"The sex magazine market is saturated," Mr. Leaf said. "Violence is going to be the next big thing in this field and we're in on the ground floor."

## Concorde Hearing Set April 28

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters).—A judge today ordered all parties involved in the dispute over New York landing rights for Concorde to appear in court on April 28.

Federal District Judge Milton Pollack said he will consider then the claim by British Airways and

## Air-Crash Trial Starts in Zagreb

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, April 11 (Reuters).—Eight flight controllers at Zagreb's Pleso Airport went on trial here today charged with causing a collision in which 176 persons died last September.

Slobodan Tatarac, deputy public prosecutor, read out a 22-page indictment that charged the eight men with criminal negligence and responsibility for the collision between a British Airways Trident and a Yugoslav DC-9 charter aircraft at an altitude of 33,000 feet in clear skies over Zagreb.

The indictment also charged the flight controllers with committing grave offenses against public safety and being responsible for the deaths.

## Cosmos-903 Launched

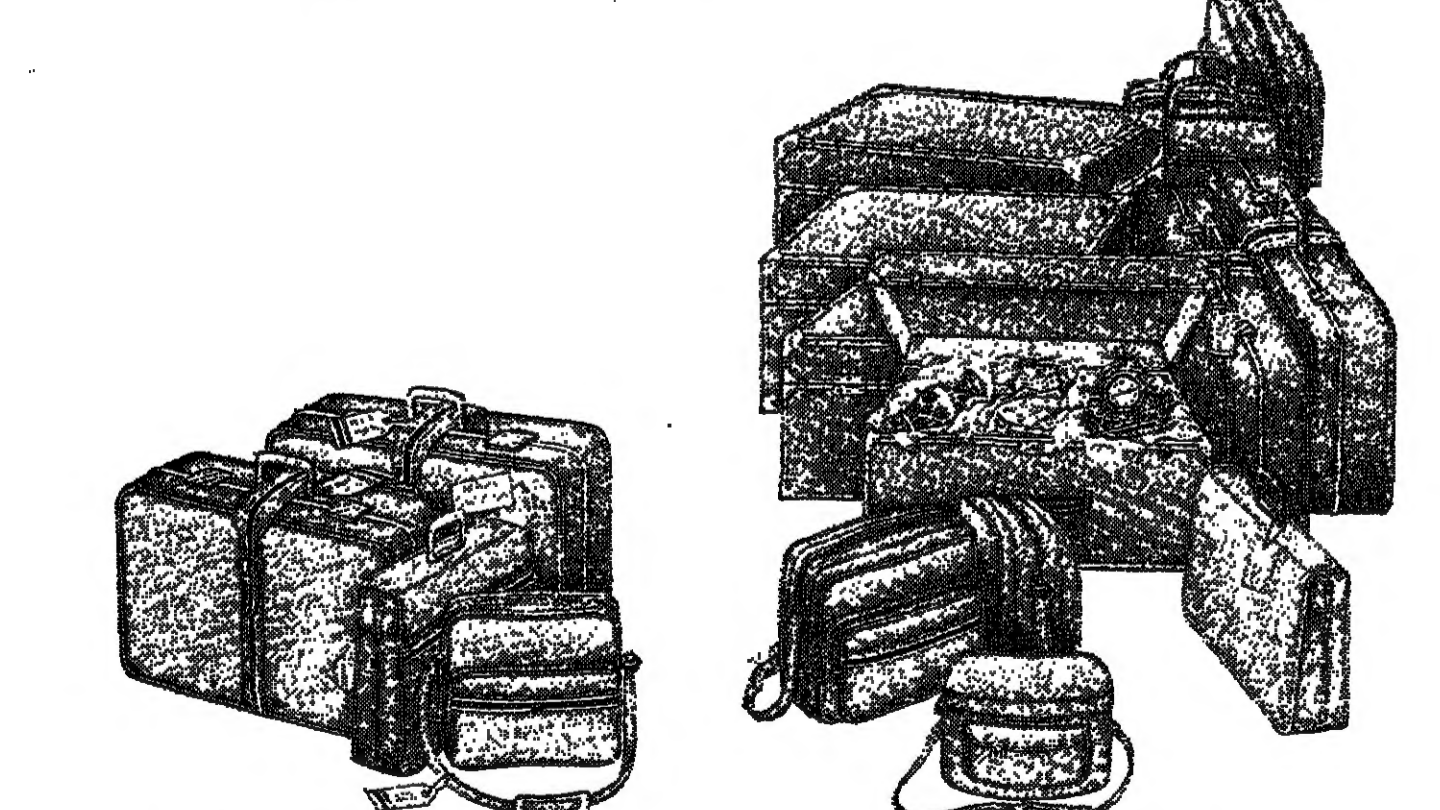
MOSCOW, April 11 (UPI).—Russia today launched Cosmos-903.

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## ish Navy Alert to Enforce Curb Fishing Area

DUBLIN, April 11 (AP).—The Irish Navy's whole fleet—six frigates, six corvettes and six minesweepers—is on alert at midday to start enforcing a new exclusive fishing zone just trawlers from at least a dozen other countries.

The Irish, who have already arrested Soviet and Bulgarian trawlers fishing too close to the 50-mile zone, declared the 50-mile zone weeks ago, vowing to wait the European Economic Community to set up a system of graphical and catch limits.

Ireland says that overfishing huge factory ships of other nations threatens coastal fish stocks.

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## Backwards on A-Proliferation

In his statement on nuclear power policy last week, President Carter seemed to back away from his own earlier tough stand on nuclear weapons proliferation—and, incidentally, from the tough stand taken by the Ford administration in a key policy statement last October. At least that is the most we can make of the President's statements and the rather fuzzy background music that accompanied them: on-and-off-the-record briefings, foreign government responses and the rest. The heart of the matter is this: plutonium, a nuclear explosive, is created in the course of operating a nuclear power plant; and by the technology known as "reprocessing" it can be separated from the residue of the plant's spent nuclear fuel and used again as fuel—or, and this is the point, used to make nuclear bombs. Up until last week Mr. Carter seemed much more determined than he does now to discourage our friends (and acquaintances) abroad from pursuing this extremely dangerous and ambiguous reprocessing technology, which cannot be safeguarded against misuse.

It is, of course, true that the President announced his intention to "defer indefinitely" this country's own pursuit of commercial reprocessing and to defer, at least for the time being while alternatives are explored, work on the plutonium breeder reactor. These steps were intended by him to demonstrate our own belief that the retrieval and use of plutonium are not essential to a well-functioning nuclear energy program, nor even necessarily sound from the economic point of view. And it is also true that Mr. Carter affirmed his commitment to a number of measures designed to discourage other countries from going down the dangerous reprocessing road, including a continued embargo on the export of certain equipment and technology.

But some of the old rigor and some of the critical parts of the position were missing. In a campaign speech in San Diego last September, Mr. Carter said that, if elected, he would condition new commitments to sell nuclear fuel abroad on the willingness of those countries receiving it to forgo national reprocessing plants. Now it is not even certain that he will object if countries with such plants use them to reprocess nuclear fuel we sell them. Nor is it

clear that he has much hope that the countries pursuing this technology can be persuaded to choose a better alternative.

In fact, Mr. Carter seemed unaccountably resigned to the idea of national reprocessing plants and even to agree that there is a "need" for them in certain places, speaking of "countries that have to reprocess nuclear fuel" and remarking that West Germany, Japan, Britain and France "have a special need that we don't have in that their supplies of petroleum products are not available." There is much in the rest of Mr. Carter's remarks that contradicts this fallacious notion of reprocessing as the inevitable and productive alternative to running out of oil, so that the position stated last week does not add up to a consistent whole. But it seems to us that what is most notable about it is Mr. Carter's new disposition simply to accept reprocessing as an unalterable fact of life in those countries that are already at some stage in the development of the technique.

So far as we have been able to find out, this new acceptance came about after our various reprocessing allies raised a lot of hell about an earlier, tougher version of the Carter position, which they had been shown. This evidently occurred in the middle of the SALT mission ruckus, and Mr. Carter backed down. The purpose of his having done so is now said to have been to get the French, West Germans, et al., to cooperate in some sort of international "evaluation" program, which they evidently refused to do unless the U.S. position was softened—which it was. The question is whether the President, having begun his term with some fairly heavy-handed attempts to get other countries to call off the sale of reprocessing equipment abroad, has not now leaned over much too far in the other direction. Mr. Carter's courtly and "understanding" statements are said to have made it possible for those countries now working on the reprocessing technology to come to the table to discuss with him the problem of plutonium. We wonder. Those statements went so far in seeming to validate the "need" for this technology that some of the most important questions to be discussed may have been mooted.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## The London Run: Belt-Tightening

While Congress talks of deregulating domestic airlines, the White House is fending off demands for still greater regulation of international air travel.

The British are no longer satisfied with the basic agreement that governs air service between Britain and the United States, and they wish to reduce the number of flights and raise the fares. They want compensation to bring them what they have lost in competition.

If they succeed, other countries, notably Japan and Italy, will seek the same.

The essence of the complaint is that current regulations, under the Bermuda agreement of 1946, discriminate against British Airways, the state-owned carrier.

The agreement allows each country to let any number of airlines fly between them, and as often as they wish. In practice, this finds British Airways competing against Pan American World Airways, and Trans World Airlines.

The pact also grants so-called "fifth freedom" rights, whereby the planes may carry passengers to and from third countries. This means Pan Am and TWA run a lively business through London to other cities in Europe and the Middle East whereas British Airways has no opportunity to carry passengers around the United States.

All this was welcome enough after World War II when the British had no significant air service of their own. But increasingly, the Bermuda rules have given the edge to the more aggressive and efficient U.S. carriers.

British Airways is hard-pressed to hold 40 per cent of the passenger traffic between London and the United States. The British ask that only one U.S. airline fly between London and New York, with fewer daily

flights and with no third-country business. The U.S. carriers would be happy to negotiate a reduction in the number of flights, to reduce their own daily quota of empty seats, but nothing else.

Where in all this is the public's interest? Fewer airlines on any route means even less competition, less pressure to cut costs and less innovative service.

Eliminating the third-country service would make it uneconomical—and in some cases technically impossible—for U.S. carriers to fly to Central Europe and the Middle East.

Thus, not only would U.S. airlines lose business but their passengers would suffer delays and inconvenience and even less choice in airlines and schedules.

If the present arrangements are indeed wasteful, everyone might benefit from a properly managed reduction in unused capacity. Passengers benefit very little from wasted space, yet they must bear the costs of inefficiency.

Each airline now flies half empty in the winter months because none wishes to lose its share of the total market. With the permission of the government, the carriers could clearly agree to reduce the total number of flights without jeopardizing their relative loads.

Left to themselves, however, the airlines would simply reduce the number of flights—and therefore the service—and pocket the savings. But the passengers who have been paying for inefficient operation have a stake in this negotiation.

They should be compensated for their losses of convenience and service by having part of the savings allocated to fare reductions.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Return of Teng

It was in defense of China's present outlook and against (the late Chairman) Mao's revolutionary extremism that Teng Hsiao-ping fell during the Cultural Revolution, then was restored with (the late Premier) Chou En-lai's help in 1973 and fell again last year at the instance of the "gang of four," who could not have gouged him out of office but with Mao's backing. He thus has less reason to be scrupulous about the mythical figure in the mausoleum and much

more reason to look askance at some of those who climbed to power while keeping their options open with both sides in the struggle. That particular charge is one he could even bring against Mr. Hua Kuo-feng (chairman of the Chinese Communist party), himself, as must be well known in Peking's closed political world. It has taken six months to settle Mr. Teng's case. It may take much longer than that before a new and stable leadership is firmly in office in Peking.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

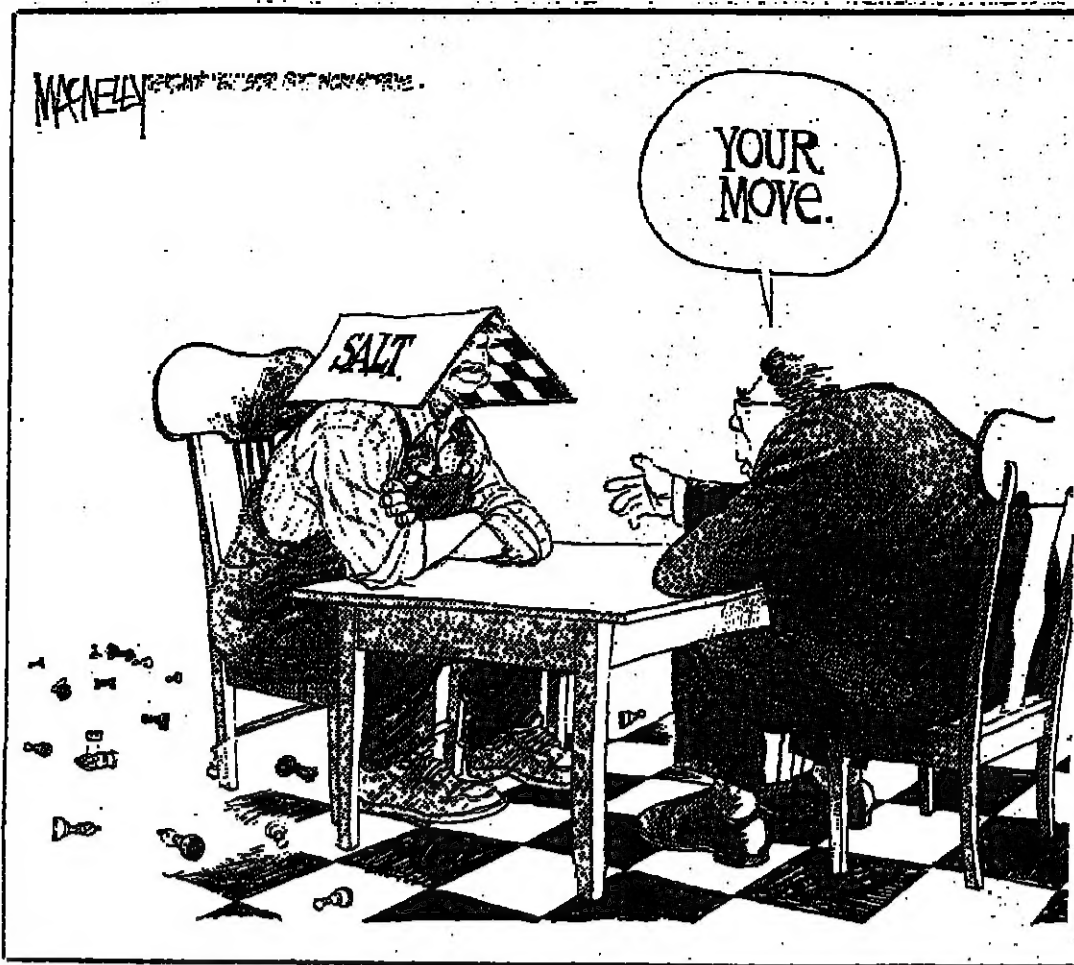
April 13, 1902

NEW YORK—A Daily Telegraph dispatch from New York says that the deputy marshal of Fulton, Tenn., was shot dead by a farmer at 7 p.m. on Thursday; 10:30 p.m. the same night the murderer was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged from a bridge, and just 30 minutes later a coroner's jury brought in a noncommittal verdict on both the dead men.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1927

PARIS—"American opera is not yet ready to compete with the European output," declared John Charles Thomas, famous American baritone and leading singer at the Théâtre de la Monnaie in Brussels. Although American singers are making rapid progress in the operatic field, Mr. Thomas pointed out that as yet "we don't have the experience, nor the spark, nor a Puccini."



## A Threadbare French Constitution

By James Goldsborough

PARIS—The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic is an unusual fabric, hand-tailored by one man (Michel Debré) for another (Charles de Gaulle), but ill-fitted for other persons in other times. It is full of holes, but as it has never been truly tested, it has stood up. It may not stand up much longer.

The Constitution's ambiguities are notorious, though Mr. Debré has called them its virtues. He has said that the Constitution was designed to be "hybrid," half-presidential, half-parliamentary, specifically suited to the French character. The reality is something else. Within the space of a year, the French Constitution is very likely to fail the crucial test of any constitution, that is, permanency, the ability to withstand the strain of occasional events.

Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, now says that the President, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, should resign if the left wins the legislative elections next March. He cannot conceive, he says, of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing presiding over a cabinet meeting that has Socialist "Prime Minister" François Mitterrand seated at the table and "Secretary of State" Georges Marchais, the Communist leader, at his right hand. They would be asking Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to apply the left's Common Program for Government, with its long list of nationalizations and other measures for which Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has no special fondness.

### Negates Concept

In other words, the President is not at all what the Constitution says he is, namely the chief of state, elected seven years to provide the continuity as governments and parliaments come and go. Mr. Chirac actually negates the Gaullist concept of the president, which was to eliminate the weaknesses of the Fourth Republic Constitution, with its revolving-door governments and parliaments.

The key weakness of the French Constitution is that it does not define where the power lies. The president names the prime minister, but it is the prime minister, who names the government, which is responsible for carrying out policy. Whose policy—the president's, the prime minister's, the parliamentary majority's? So long as everybody was a Gaullist, things were arranged through a kind of gentleman's agreement, but even then the fabric was stretched. One prime minister, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, was fired by one president, Georges Pompidou, for believing that he had the power to make policy.

### Chirac Resigns

By the time the Constitution got its first non-Gaullist President, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, to go with a Gaullist prime minister, Mr. Chirac, the holes really began showing. Mr. Chirac resigned in protest, but did that mean that he was conceding that the President had ultimate power? It did not, for Mr. Chirac is now making the rather amazing demonstration, for a Gaullist, that the true power is back where it was during the Fourth Republic, in parliament.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has never ignored the perils of the Gaullist Constitution and during the early days of his presidency he talked openly of solutions. He envisaged, for example, making the government and parliament independent, which could have meant that parliament could no longer bring down a government by censuring it and that the president could no longer dissolve parliament. This is the U.S. system of separate but equal branches. But his first step in this direction, a 1974 proposal that the presidential term be shortened from seven to five years, was sharply opposed by the Gaullists, who then, as now, regarded tampering with the Constitution as the next thing to treason.

The necessary changes were not made. Alain Peyrefitte, De Gaulle's former spokesman who is now back in the government as justice minister, said a few days ago that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's error was not to have

changed the electoral system to one of proportional voting, which might have spared the country its coming constitutional crisis. "He could have done it in 1974, just after his election, while still riding the crest of the wave," said Mr. Peyrefitte.

Proportional voting might also have spared Mr. Giscard d'Estaing the mess he is now in. The rationale for such a change is that the present two-round system of voting has forced the Communists and Socialists, unnatural allies, into an alliance to avoid killing each other off on the second-round runoff. It is this unnatural alliance, goes the Gaullist argument, unforeseeable when the Constitution was written, that is now straining it.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing favors proportional voting. All the political parties are for it, excepting the Gaullists. The President was actively considering such a change earlier this year, but he did not make it. With only 11 months to go until elections, it is probably too late to make the change, which would be considered by many as a last, desperate trick to hold onto power.

Putting that aside, the question is: Who holds the correct view of the presidency under the Constitution? Is it Mr. Chirac, who believes the President should not only resign if the left wins, but should threaten to resign during the campaign? This policy is a throwback to the Gaullist policy of "moi ou le chaos," which worked so well until the final defeat in 1969.

Or is it Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who believes that it is not conceivable that the left wins next year or some other year, and that he will respect the

choice and remain as President? The implication of this strategy is that a government of the left is necessary and that for a year, or two, President and left live side by side, probably beating each other as much as not. But at the end of that year or two, the electorate is called again to approve or reject the left's policies.

If the left won again, it would in all likelihood mean the end of the Gaullist-style presidency, and the president would again become a figurehead. If the President won, his hands would be free to amend the Constitution, making the government independent of parliament.

### Two Strategies

There are two opposing strategies: Mr. Chirac's, based on the assumption the opposition will never win; and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's, which presumes that in democracies, opposition—even those including Communists—occasionally do. This policy holds that the left is in strong position today, and it would be folly to ignore it. Contacts between Mr. Mitterrand and the Elysée Palace are already under way. Mr. Mitterrand also will visit Washington this fall—his second visit in two years—to discuss matters.

The ruling coalition can only blame itself for its troubles. It fell apart at the very time the left was composing itself. Its failure at the political game—which is to foresee consequences—is likely to prove expensive. Mr. Peyrefitte, a former Gaullist party leader, opened a party congress a few years back with the words: "If we don't commit any mistakes (bêtises), we will be in power for 30 years." History may well prove him right.

## A Twice-Told Tale

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—The argument about U.S. policy on human rights is conducted on two quite different planes. One is an argument of abstract ideas: our political system and their, national interests, internal affairs. The other is personal and concrete: about bodies and minds, suffering and death.

The contrast was vividly illustrated by two recent comments on the situation in Argentina. The first was a report from the United States attitudes. The Carter administration reduced military assistance to Argentina on the ground of systematic human rights violations; its military government, reacting angrily, accused Washington of interference in its "domestic life."

On comment was written for The New York Times by John Davis Lodge, U.S. ambassador to Spain, 1955 to 1961, and to Argentina, 1969 to 1973. Revisiting Argentina, Lodge found its condition healthy—business improving, the crime rate low, the threat from left-wing terrorists diminishing. But the Argentines and other Latin-Americans need our help, Lodge said, and "instead they get sanctimonious lectures on human rights."

"Quixotic Hue" "If we intervene to help our freedom-loving friends in Chile and to help defend American national security interests in that country," Lodge said, "there is a quixotic hue and cry as though somehow it were evil to condemn the enemy."

"If we could stop preaching, we might even be able to learn something from our friends in the Argentine, Uruguay and Chile regarding how they have successfully handled and are handling the most cunning, cynical, vicious, brutal, relentless challenge of our time."

"They are winning the undeclared war of our time and generation. They are setting the stage for an eventual revival of free representative institutions." Lodge contrasted what he termed "the healthy zest for the struggle in South America" with the "decadent defeatism rampant

in Western Europe." For example, he said, Spaniards remain at odds with the Communists as they were under Franco but "feel obliged to flirt with Communism" because they are "anxious to enter the Common Market, which is dominated by left-leaning democracies."

The other article appeared in the Sunday Times of London. It followed publication of a report by Amnesty International giving nauseating details of torture in Argentina—a report denounced by the Argentine government as based on "hearsay." A Sunday Times reporter, Philip Jacobson, interviewed a victim who survived and made it to London: Enrique Rodríguez Larreta, a noted Uruguayan journalist.

### Petitions Filed

Last July Rodríguez went to Argentina to look for his son, also a journalist, who had disappeared there. Many Uruguayans and persons from other Latin American countries now governed by rightist dictatorships have been killed, tortured and detained in Argentina, Rodríguez, fearing that such had happened, filed petitions in court and took other public actions to get information on his son.

On July 13 in Buenos Aires, 12 armed men seized Rodríguez and his daughter-in-law with whom he was staying. They were taken to a building where his son and other Uruguayans were held. The next night Rodríguez was put through what the guards called "the machine." He described it as follows:

"I was stripped completely, and with my arms pinned behind me I was hung by the wrists 30 centimeters (1 foot) above the floor. They put on me a sort of loin cloth with several electrical terminals. This apparatus was connected while I was questioned, threatened and beaten in the most sensitive areas."

During this treatment Rodríguez saw a portrait of Adolf Hitler on the wall. He said the guards spoke of their admiration for the Nazis and asked every prisoner whether he was a Jew. Rodríguez said he saw one pris-

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The message that has emerged is: "Revolution for the sake of revolution and terror for the sake of terror."

MUNICH—Whatever hopes West Germans may have had for a tranquil and long Easter weekend were shattered last Thursday by the assassination of Siegfried Buback, this country's chief prosecutor.

The murder in Karlsruhe, for which an obscure and anonymous "Ulrike Meinhof Action Group" has assumed responsibility, was unique in the annals of West German terrorism—not only for the sheer ruthlessness but also for the evidently perfect planning and timing with which it was committed.

It left the country's body politic in semishock and the police in a state of itchy-fingered readiness unmatched by anything since terrorism of the Baader-Meinhof variety first became a palpable threat in 1970.

More than that, however, the murder does again raise unanswered questions about the aims of West Germany's urban guerrillas.

Answering them is difficult, in part because of the West German penchant for legalistic detail.

### Marathon Trial

The prosecution's inflexible strategy, for example, in the marathon Baader-Meinhof trial itself, now nearing the end of its second year, of building a case primarily on technical and circumstantial evidence and of emphasizing the purely criminal—as opposed to political—nature of the acts, has obscured whatever political objectives the defendants may have had.

To be sure, the defendants in the Baader-Meinhof and other terrorist trials have tried to use available moments to emphasize their political motivations and to turn the courtrooms into forums for their political views. If these still have not emerged in the public mind, it is perhaps largely because they are amorphous and border on the psychopathic.

At any rate, to label them as either "leftist" or "anarchist" would render them a funny-minded blend of Leninism, Maoism, Bakuninism and Guevarism based on unadulterated Mafia tactics.

In attempting to justify their violent rampages against its social order, terrorist defendants have portrayed West Germany as quasi-fascist and its laws, courts and governmental institutions as instruments of capitalist repression.

### Twisted Mind

Since it would take a very twisted mind indeed to accept such a portrait as even proximate, the only message that has emerged clearly thus far is "revolution for the sake of revolution and terror for the sake of terror."

This not only distinguishes West

German terrorists from Latin American, Argentine, Breton and other patriots, but may be reason why organizer groups of the militant left, notably West German little Communist party dissociated themselves from terrorist movement.

To an extent, the movement speaks for "hard core" has never passed more than a few people. The most alarm rate is 1,000.

Formal charges or proceedings for terrorist support, according to Justice Ministry figures over the weekend, have totaled against a total of 14 people. An additional 2 sympathizers—are "und groups."

Since the beginning a total of 14 people murdered and 13 have been taken as victims of groups.

### Real Threat

Thus, to speak of many a being in a terrorist act, as certain opposition Christian (CDU/CSU) politicians is either a hysterical or a mistaken statement. On the other hand, the threat is irrepressible as Buback's slaying dem only too tragically, this is real.

To call that killing "less," as did a number of politicians upon Buback's slaying, is a distortion of the fact that other murders are "you but skirts a key issue."

In the eyes of the kill was undoubtedly a purgatory beyond mere re-Buback's key role and efforts in the prosecution, this is real.

One aim was patently to demonstrate that they are still around but quite a organized action.

A secondary objective is to invigorate and give to those "law and order" in West Germany who are mitted to the notion of terrorism with extraordinary extrajudicial means.

In the seven years since they have already succeeded in turning back the clock Germany and in taking of the country from a law-and-order bias to a law-and-order bias.

Long overdue reforms judicial and penal code more or less been postponed. Instead, and practices dating back epochs of German history have been revived. And how laws have been existing laws bent, and cation, such as the re-rogating affairs, basic constitutional guarantees have been violated.

It is hardly surprising Buback's murder would be a call for even more measures. Presumably, the came from the CDU/CSU opposition, notably from Bavaria's Free Straus.

### New Penalties

Over the weekend, however, other things, too penalties on crimes of surveillance of "persons" between accused terrorists their defense lawyers, curbs on the right of demonstration.

Though those proposals indignantly rejected by Social and Free Democratic parties, Justice Minister Jochen Vogel and Interior Minister Werner Maaßen, it unlikely, given the current state, that the SPD-FDP coalition government can resist demands for long.

Thus, Buback's assassination would seem to have had a "pose." What, after all, better serve the interests of extremists as his killing polarization of the society are bent on destroying or of the democratic principle which it is founded?

هكذا من الفصل



## President Angered Alumni in Radical '60s

### Yale May Profit as Brewster Goes

William Claiborne HAVEN, Conn., April 11 — By his own half-faceted Yale University's president, Kingman Brewster Jr. may be his trustees and alumni as old-school service by to become President's ambassador to Britain.

act, Mr. Brewster said in view in his office, "various" connected with Yale's \$970-million fund drive suggested as much. But he has no regrets about his ous reign at Yale and he s that the 1970s have ush a refreshing spirit of re- tion.

impression is that the ion gap is behind us and ere is not only a reconcilia- tween fathers and sons new reconciliation between iversity and its alumni." r. Brewster, who for 13 was identified by some alumni as a cause of that

Brewster, who incurred the of Spiro Agnew and Rich- son because of his widely ed statements during the anti-war-movement years 1960s, said some wealthy may even open their ooks once he has left the

is known to have joked ly to members of the Yale the university's governing hat he was willing to auc- if his resignation to the bidder. To others, he is have estimated that his adorial appointment is 100 million to the current rive.

**Budget Deficit**  
Brewster, who said he will ale after the May 15 con- ent, is resigning at a time a- ralled financial crisis iversity. Yale's budget has totaled more than on in the last seven years. d-raising drive has raised lition, only half the target, y nine months left in the ear effort.

disgruntled alumni trace dissatisfaction back to the 60s and to a long series of ists about drastic changes iversity policy during the er administration: the ad- of women as under- res. Increased minority rep- entation, a shift of geographical ution away from the North- and a sharp drop in the ance of sons of alumni.

some alumni were even troubled by Mr. Brewster's statements during the anti-war years and by his it support of former uni- y chaplain William Sloane

Coffin Jr. and assistant history professor Staughton Lynd after they visited Hanoi in 1965. A few alumni called for their resignations.

The worst suspicions of others were confirmed during the New Haven trial of black activist Bobby Seale and other Black Panther leaders for the murder of Panther Alex Rackley. About 12,000 demonstrators converged on the campus and the administration made classes optional for both faculty and students.

"It was then that Mr. Brewster made his much-publicized statement that 'I personally want to say that I'm appalled and ashamed that things should have come to such a pass that I am skeptical of the ability of black revolutionaries to achieve a fair trial anywhere in the U.S.'"

That comment, followed by Mr. Brewster's anti-war voyage to Washington with 1,200 Yale demonstrators, encouraged Vice-President Agnew to call for the Yale president's resignation.

In the interview, Mr. Brewster claimed that his remark, which he said was made privately at a family meeting, was misinterpreted and that what he had tried to convey was that it would be improper for the university to interfere in the Seale trial.

Mr. Brewster said he felt it impossible to measure the impact

of that, and other controversial statements in terms of alumni attitudes toward the Yale administration.

"I know there were some people turned off by me and that there were some people turned off by events and some people turned off by people like Coffin. Sure they slipped up their pockets as a result. Some were turned on by the fact that they thought the university was handling the situation correctly and I wouldn't begin to know what the balance of trade was between the two," Mr. Brewster said.

Looking back on that period, Mr. Brewster said, "This was a time when the generation gap was a real and not a metaphorical phenomenon. . . . The activist students were sure the university was a tool of the military-industrial complex and the conservative parents were sure that the university was just a tool of the radio-libs."

While many alumni, whose median age has now dropped to 30 years, supported his actions, some demonstrated that they were against any progressive change at the university, Mr. Brewster said.

**Spinning World**  
"Those who are against change in society generally are going to be against change in the university. . . . I'm not unaware of the



Kingman Brewster Jr.

fact that some members of the oldest generation are full of dismay at the changes they have seen in their lifetime and wish the world would stop spinning and wonder why their university can't stop it from spinning," Mr. Brewster said.

He said he interpreted this criticism not so much as hostility toward him personally but as a "very genuine loyalty to their view of the institution."

Recalling that he insisted that his term be reviewed at the end of seven years, Mr. Brewster said, "If I were reviewed now, I would simply have to say that I do not wish this to be my last job and, therefore, now is the time to change."

## Jacques Prévert, Lyricist, Screenwriter, Dies

CHERBOURG, April 11 (UPI). —Poet and screenwriter Jacques Prévert, 77, who wrote the lyrics of "Les Feuilles Mortes" ("Autumn Leaves"), died today at his home near here, a victim of cancer.

Mr. Prévert, known for his long-standing collaboration with film director Marcel Carné and for the lyrics of songs sung by Charles Trenet, Yves Montand and Juliette Greco, was described by actor Jean-Louis Barrault as "one of the great poets of our time, as much for his poems as for his work for the cinema."

Mr. Carné said: "Jacques Prévert is the one and the only poet of the French cinema."

In addition to winning renown for his poetry and screenplays, Mr. Prévert was songwriter, a maker of collages, a playwright, a writer of children's books, and a familiar figure in the artistic circles of Paris before and after World War II.

He wrote the scripts of Mr. Carné's films "Quai des Brumes" ("Port of Shadows") and "Les Enfants du Paradis" ("Children of Paradise"). He first made his

mark as a poet in 1946 with a collection titled "Paroles" ("Words").

But his first interest was in the cinema, about which he wrote in several Paris reviews in the 1920s.

The son of a civil servant, Mr. Prévert left school at age 15 and worked at odd jobs until his military service at 20. In the army he met painter Yves Tanguy and literary critic Marcel Duhamel, with whom he later founded a surrealist circle in a Montparnasse apartment.

**Chang Key Young**

SEOUL, April 11 (AP). —Chang Key Young, 60, who in 1954 founded Hankook Ilbo, one of South Korea's biggest and most influential daily newspapers, died today after a stroke.

He was deputy premier and minister of economic planning from 1964 to 1967. At his death he was a member of the National Assembly and of the International Olympic Committee.

After serving as deputy governor of the nation's central bank, he gave up his banking career to become president of the newspaper Chosun Ilbo in 1952.

The firm he founded in 1954 also publishes the English-language daily Korea Times, three dailies other than Hankook Ilbo and two weeklies.

**Ernst Sachs**

VAL THORENS, France, April 11 (UPI). —Ernst Sachs, 48, a West German industrialist and the brother of playwright Günther Sachs, was killed by an avalanche today while skiing here, police said.

Mr. Sachs, a resident of Geneva, and his brother moved recently to sell to a British conglomerate their inherited holding company, Sachs AG, which controls 10 firms, but the West German cartel office opposed the transaction.

**Nigel Moores**

MARSEILLES, April 11 (AP). —Nigel Moores, 40, son of the millionaire owner of the Littlewoods football pool and mail order empire in Britain, was fatally injured in a car crash Saturday, police sources said today.

Mrs. Caroline Harrison, 29, a Briton, also died in the crash of a Land Rover near Saint-Rémy-de-Provence.

## Hardy Perennials Blossom in U.S. Legislative Hoppers

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, April 11 (WP). —The marigold should be designated the "national flower." The Electoral College should be abolished. Arbor Day should be a national holiday. The government should provide postage-paid envelopes for tax returns.

The apple blossom should be designated the "national flower." There should be a tax deduction for rent payments. Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act should be repealed. July 20 should be a national holiday. Presidential candidates should be chosen in a single national primary.

The rose should be designated the "national flower."

Although the connection among these varied proposals may not be readily apparent, they have one characteristic in common: they are ideas whose time has not yet come.

These proposals, and hundreds more like them, are among the legislative chestnuts dropped in Congress' bill hoppers year after year—in some cases, decade after decade—without ever coming close to enactment.

**Champions Retire**

Most of the never-say-die bills are the pet projects of individual members of Congress, but a few survive even after their champions retire.

One of the best known is HR.144, a brief bill that would require the federal government to balance its budget. The bill was introduced regularly for 25 years by H. R. Gross, a penny-pinching Republican from Iowa.

When Rep. Gross left Congress in 1974, HR.144 was taken over by his successor, Republican Charles Grassley, who has proposed the bill each year since and says he will continue to as long as he is in Congress.

This year, as in the past, HR.144 has no chance of passage.

Another famous perennial is the bill proposing the marigold as the country's "national floral emblem," a piece of legislation that was introduced with suitably flowery rhetoric in each Congress for three decades by the late Senate minority leader, Everett McKinley Dirksen, R-Ill.

**Family Affair**

The marigold bill has become a family affair, with Sen. Dirksen's son-in-law, Senate minority leader Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., proposing it in each new Congress.

Marigolds have never won the honor, however, at least partly because of competition. Over the years members have proposed everything from the corn tassel to the dandelion as the "national flower." For the last 10 years or so, bills nominating the rose and

the apple blossom have been introduced each year just after Sen. Baker's marigold legislation.

Since politics is often defined as "the art of the possible," why do politicians persist in introducing seemingly hopeless legislation?

In a few cases, tradition has become its own excuse.

Moreover, there is always a chance, however dim, of eventual success. Now and then persistence, coupled with increasing seniority, can turn a long-ignored bill into law.

**Pearl Harbor**

Soon after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, a young Louisiana congressman began introducing a bill to establish an armed forces medical school.

Thirty-five years later, the congressman, Edward Febert, D-La., was chairman of the House Armed Services Committee and his impossible dream became a \$42-million reality. The medical school is under construction near the Naval Medical Center in Bethesda, Md.

Another old standby that found its moment in the sun, if only briefly, was the common-sense picketing bill, introduced for more than two decades by Rep. Frank Thompson Jr., D-N.J.

Last year, Rep. Thompson finally pushed the bill through Congress—only to have it vetoed by President Gerald Ford.

The bill came up again in the

House last month and was defeated so soundly that Rep. Thompson observed that he would have to keep submitting it for another 20 years.

Some long-standing bills are a product of a particular congressional district. Since the first federal income tax form was printed, members of Congress from New York City, where tenants are more numerous than homeowners, have proposed a tax deduction for rent.

**Arbor Day**

Similarly, West Orange, N.J., is the headquarters of the National Arbor Day Committee and for decades members of Congress representing that city have introduced bills that would make the day (the last Friday in April) a national holiday.

Last year both houses passed a measure introduced annually since 1969 by Rep. Olin Teague, D-Tex., to declare July 30 a legal holiday to be called "Lunar Landing Day."

That bill fell victim to a pocket veto in the Ford White House, but Rep. Teague did not despair. He has reintroduced the bill and says its chances are better than ever. Senate passage should come easily, he believes now that Republican Harrison Schmitt of New Mexico, the most recent

carthing to walk on the moon, has entered that body. Rep. Teague's aides say they also have won a promise of support from President Carter.

**Prime Target**

Another prime target of the perennial bills is the Constitution. The Equal Rights Amendment languished in Congress for 25 years before it was sent to the states in 1972, and some other proposed constitutional amendments—including those on abortion, school prayer and presidential elections—probably will be around at least that long.

This category also includes perhaps the oldest chestnut—a proposal to eliminate the Electoral College.

The first bill reflecting that idea was introduced in the Senate in 1835 and the legislation has popped up on a regular basis almost every four years since then.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., has been introducing such a bill for 25 years, while Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., has been sponsoring the amendment since 1964. This year, Sen. Bayh said, it has a "better than even" chance of passage.

And if it fails? "I'll just have to put it in again in 1980," Sen. Bayh said.

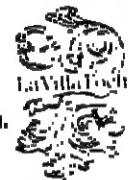


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FIAT



## News Analysis

## Visiting Americans Discover the New Cuban Is Just Fol

By William Greider

HAVANA (UPI)—There are no palm trees in South Dakota and hardly any Communists. Still, the distance between Mount Rushmore and Carlos Marx is not nearly as great as the hostile past would suggest.

A planeload of curious South Dakotans, friends but skeptical, established this for themselves recently—the double-knit gentry from the west prairie checking out the revolution. They invaded Cuba with their two U.S. senators, dropped a couple of basketball games and discovered that the Nuevo Hombre Cubano is, well, just folks.

"This is the largest group of Americans to be down here since the Bay of Pigs," Sen. James Abourezk dead-panned to a Cuban-American dinner audience. "And, frankly, we like the welcome a lot better this time."

The Cubans waited for the translation before laughing.

A Havana newboy, according to a Canadian diplomat, was hawking his newspapers a few weeks earlier with this provocative come-on: "The Yankees are coming!"

Words still carry a certain freight here, where Cubans are preparing to celebrate this Sunday the 16th anniversary of the victory at Giron (we call it the Bay of Pigs) and Defense Minister Raul Castro complains to the senators about U.S. spy planes harassing Cuba with sonic booms.

## Laugh With Me

But the Cuban greeting was expressed most directly, and sweetly, by a nursery schoolchildren waving and chanting from a balcony: "This com-mi-go, the com-mi-go!" Laugh with me.

So the Dakotans proceeded to explore this western outpost of Communism with the same amiable directness, wisecracks and occasional grossness that have endeared U.S. tourists to the rest of the world.

They took a million snapshots (every gringo has a little flash camera) and threw a few bubblegum to schoolchildren and passed out Mount Rushmore posters and joked about the anti-imperialist slogans, the only billboards in town.

"We don't feel much like imperialists," said Bob Dezonis, president of the University of South Dakota. "In fact, South Dakota is 50th on so many indices, it's probably the least imperialist state of all."

Stan Marshall, athletic director at South Dakota State, compared Cuba's 8 million citizens to South Dakota's 600,000. "They got more people than that down here waiting for buses. They got South Dakota waiting for buses and North Dakota riding them."

Several of the South Dakota men pulled aside a veteran news photographer, who has visited Cuba many times before, and asked him an age-old question, a preoccupation of U.S. makes touring Havana in the old days before Castro: "Where do you go to get laid?"

The photographer told them: "Miami."

Still, there was a political message in their visit that perhaps reveals more about the United States than Cuba: If an orthodox dentist from Rapid City and a juke-box operator from Yankton and a cattle man from Murdo admit it is silly for the United States to continue its embargo of Cuba, then perhaps it is not too soon for U.S. politicians and diplomats to normalize relations.

"It makes all sorts of sense to me," said Dr. Gordon Magnusson, a conservative dentist who seemed to be more agitated about sitting next to a Washington Post reporter on the tour bus. "If we recognize the Soviet Union and China, we certainly should recognize what's 80 miles off our shore."

Dr. Magnusson, like so many others who saw the new schools and factories and housing, retains considerable doubts about the advantage of Marxism and a closed society, but his conclusions were scrupulously fair-minded.

"I'm happy that they're enthusiastic and pleased with the way things are going. It's entirely possible that things were intolerable under Batista. I've been told that our government was extremely hard on [Cuban President Fidel] Castro at the time when he needed help and he could have wound up on our side. The fact that he is Communist now probably reflects poorly on our State Department."

For one thing, the South Da-

kotans were pleasantly surprised to find that the Cuban ideology interwove with their own values on some things. When they heard the minister of education extolling the educational value of work, explaining how all Cuban children are expected to do productive work in the fields in addition to their studies, it did not sound so alien from what South Dakota children learn on the farm.

At a rural boarding school for junior high children, the Americans were frankly impressed when they saw the crisp order of the place—boys and girls wearing neat uniforms with little blue neckties standing respectfully at attention, taking copious notes on their physics and chemistry lectures.

Arnie Bauer, a junior high school principal from Sioux Falls, exclaimed: "All I can say is gracious! We had the dress code taken away from us years ago by the Supreme Court. That's the first thing you got to do—to take control of the kids before you can teach."

The contrast with discipline in U.S. junior high schools had the tourists buzzing. Mr. Bauer asked the assistant principal, Guillermo Lirio: "What do you do all day if you don't have any discipline problems?" Mr. Lirio, missing the humor of the question, responded with some standard rhetoric about the formation of new habits for the "nuevo pueblo."

The South Dakotans and their basketball team (actually a mix of players from the two state universities) were invited to Cuba because their two senators—Mr. Abourezk and George McGovern, both Democrats—have both been far out front in espousing normal relations with Cuba, notwithstanding the natural conservatism of their state.

Sen. McGovern was the first U.S. official to visit here two years ago; Sen. Abourezk has made four trips to the island. (Cuba, says Sen. Abourezk, is one



Sen. James Abourezk

place where a U.S. senator can take a vacation without being pestered by flunkies from the U.S. Embassy.)

Back home, the ball players and their parents and the other curious ones who signed up for the trip got "a little head" from some of their neighbors "for doing dirty work for the Communies." But, as Dave Geisler of Murdo put it, "I'm not listening to any of that crap. This is historical."

South Dakota State got a few letters of complaint, said athletic director Stan Marshall, but he brushed them off and added: "One little old lady wrote me and said she didn't mind the team going to Cuba, but she didn't want them to go anywhere with Abourezk."

## Visitors Applauded

A few words about the basketball game, the ostensible purpose of the trip. The Americans played valiantly and the Cubans played expertly and the 15,000 spectators applauded the visitors generously (as they were told to do, according to a party member).

The Cubans won both games by exactly 19 points. The high point was the opening ceremony before the first game, when the blond U.S. youths came marching in, carrying U.S. and South Dakota flags. They paraded around the arena to the thunderous and rhythmic applause of the Cuban fans. Sixteen years ago this area, called Sports City, was where the Bay of Pigs prisoners were put on trial.

Sam Milanovich, an assistant coach from Dakota State, was walking through downtown Havana when a Cuban came up and offered him 50 pesos—equivalent to \$50 or so—for his shoes. "I'm surprised Sam didn't take it," quipped Doug Martin, another coach.

When the Americans went shopping at the downtown boutiques set aside for foreign tourists, they were frequently "hustled" by Cubans who asked them to take their pesos and go into the shops and buy them items not available to Cubans generally.

Dr. Magnusson looked over the skimpy goods on sale in tourist shops and remarked: "I've been to rummage sales back home that had more variety."

In short, the South Dakotans saw clearly enough that they are visiting a country where scarcity is still enormous, where food and other goods are rationed and the rigid bureaucratic controls produce grumbling.

The tourists saw the grace of the old cities, the oleander blooming by Lenin Park and the Royal Palms set in Spanish courtyards and the "Christ of Havana," erected by the dictator Batista, looking down upon two Soviet frigates.

And, of course, they saw the poverty, thatched roofs in the countryside, tiny stucco cabanas in the city—not very different, some of them observed, from other Caribbean islands where they have visited. Jim Burt, a sportswriter for KSLA-TV in Sioux Falls, tried to be fair about it.

"This housing really me," Mr. Burt said. "I've never seen the shacks."

In muted ways, the countered the repression of Cuban Socialism, their boosterism of it, versus an occasional revolutionary wisecrack citizens.

On the beach one Mike Imig, who runs machines back in Ya a baseball freak, a (follows U.S. baseball that he knew that K of the Cincinnati Reds minor-league ball falls.

"He told me," Mike only place he can be on the beach."

One day at lunch, the and Rep. Les Aspi and other guests we spirited replay of the Giron by their host, nandez, the minister tion. Mr. Fernandez, mander of the defense surrounded and crust vading forces.

Rep. Aspin lent hi book and Mr. Fernar hawk-faced man with mander's bearing, sk the battle in rural d Bay of Pigs, the place remnant of the invader ped.

Sen. McGovern know bans well enough to a little (his daughter to college there for a He peered over Mr. I shoulder and quipped to watch this so we, the next time."

Mr. Fernandez noted ical mistakes commit adversaries in the CI/ were not important, h

"The military select place, it was correct. "But to think that 50, men and the people support the Revolution, the mistake. A politics not a military mistake



OBSERVER—A swan swims close to a police frogman searching in Hyde Park's Serpentine yesterday for weapon that might have been used in killings of three Yemenis.

## Hunt for Murder Weapon Fails

## U.K. Guarding 2 Who Saw Killing of Yemenis

LONDON, April 11 (Reuters).—Police searching for the assassin of three Yemenis here have placed guards on two persons who saw the killings.

The two—who were not identified—had seen the murders yesterday of Cadi (Judge) Abdullah al-Hagri, 60, former premier of Yemen, his wife, Fatima, 40, and Abdullah Ali al-Hamam, 45, minister at the Yemen embassy.

The gunman waited for the victims to get into a car outside the Royal Lancaster Hotel in Bayswater, and then opened one of the auto doors and shot them. This morning, a Yemeni plane arrived to collect the bodies for a state funeral in Sanaa tomorrow.

## Yemeni Delegation

Aboard the plane was Mr. Hagri's son, Abdullah, and a government delegation headed by Deputy Premier Mohammed al-Jumail.

Scotland Yard hoped that the Yemeni police and officials in the party might help to reveal the motive for the killings, which remains unclear.

## BA Flights Returning To Normal in Europe

LONDON, April 11 (UPI).—British Airways flights from London Heathrow Airport to the continent began returning to normal today as management personnel replaced striking maintenance engineers in servicing aircraft.

A British Airways spokesman said about 50 flights, half the normal number, were scheduled to leave Heathrow for European destinations. He said only 4 of today's 34 intercontinental flights had to be canceled because of the week-old unofficial strike. The 4,000 maintenance men are seeking higher shift pay and separate negotiating rights.

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# The Chinese Attack on the Soft Life of the West's Bourgeoisie

by Jay Mathews

KONG (WP).—The Chinese have launched an attack on the soft life of the Western bourgeoisie. They're sharply

## Entertainment in N.Y.

ORKE, April 11 (UPI).—how New York Times to new films:

nen," directed by Robert "is funny and moving," to Vincent Canby. Juval, "in one of the memorable characterizations man has ever given us," physical therapist found by everyone—except Janice Rule. "In the film, in sequences sometimes seem absolutely and at other times these three women

raising the price of downy pillows, cashmere sweaters and camel's hair coats.

It is a yet unexplained turn of events that has perhaps affected Americans and Euro-

merge into one person, who is mother, daughter and granddaughter, isolated but serenely self-sufficient.

"Demon Seed," about a computer who wants to have a child, "is gadget-happy American movie making at its most ponderously silly," Vincent Canby says. "It's virtually a one-woman, one-computer movie about Proteus Four's courtship and rape of Susan Harris," played by Julie Christie. Donald Cammell directed with "more apparent interest in the machinery of the movie than in its sense." Robert Jaff and Roger O. Hinson wrote the screenplay "with no humor."

peans more immediately than any of the other murky things that have been happening in China this past year.

Hong Kong and U.S. clothing salesmen are complaining of a 20 to 30-per-cent rise in the cost of high quality camel's hair and cashmere. Feather and down trade experts say prices are up 120 per cent—yet sales of Chinese down to cushion rich heads and rumps are still increasing.

As a result, the rumor mill among traders here about the mysterious doings of double-humped Mongolian camels, Central Asian mountain goats and Russian ducks has become at least as energetic as the better-publicized speculations over the fate of political leaders in Peking.

Some Rumors  
"I hear they're loaded with cashmere up in Inner Mongolia and just can't get it out," said

one trader. "They're just keeping it all to produce their own sweaters," said another.

One man at Robert's tailor shop here calculates a camel's hair sportcoat that sold for \$140 last year is now up to at least \$170, even in discount-conscious Hong Kong. His competitor across the shopping aisle of a fashionable hotel, Frank Shang of Royal Fashions, said that the increases have discouraged many of his customers. "The tourists who come in in groups say they can't afford it," he said, though he adds that some wealthy European customers still place orders.

The Chinese appear to have provided the clearest explanation for the phenomenal rise in down and feather prices, according to American middlemen who have discussed the problem with them. "Worldwide demand has been accentuated to a great extent by failures in Eastern European agriculture," said one trade expert.

## Ducks Slaughtered

The Chinese say many ducks were slaughtered when the Russian grain harvest dropped sharply in 1974 and efforts to accelerate growth of Eastern European ducks now with special

chemical feeds has worsened the quality of their down.

This has allegedly produced the great demand for Chinese pillow stuffing. Down and feather exports to the United States are said to have increased fourfold to a high of \$16 million, although half of that increase is the result of inflation.

There is no totally consistent explanation for the increase in cashmere and camel's hair prices. One trader's theory is that the Chinese have begun to manufacture their own sweaters and coats for export rather than sell the raw materials is challenged by another trader who says the Chinese laugh at large orders for such finished garments.

## Trade Watchers

Few reliable figures are available. Some China trade watchers say the country is exporting half its usual volume of cashmere and camel's hair, others say the exports have dropped off only slightly, probably because of transportation and other problems arising from the year's political turmoil.

If anyone would be adversely affected by fiery political debate in the People's Republic, it would be who is called the "animal by-product" producers, who often fill the role of the capitalists of old. The men and women who comb the cashmere from the fleece of mountain goats, collect the shed camel's hair or pluck duck feathers are taking time out from the collectivized food production that Peking insists be put first.

## Italian Painting Found

ROME, April 11 (AP).—A 17th-century painting of a Madonna and Child, stolen from a church in a town near Rome, was recovered in an art restorer's shop in the northern city of Bergamo, the national police art squad reported. The painting by Ottavio Borghani was heavily damaged because the thieves cut off a section in an attempt to sell it as a separate work. Police picked up two men believed to have taken the painting to Bergamo from Sezze, where it was stolen.



LOVE A PARADE?—Traffic stopped for the annual London Harness Horse Parade in Regent's Park yesterday. There were 305 horses, from tiny Shetlands to giant shires pulling 270 vehicles. London has been parading its working horses since 1885. The idea was to encourage drivers to take an interest in the animals. Today it's to show off the surviving vehicles.

## WAVERLEY ROOT

### Gastronomic Writers and the Goose

THE goose is usually thought of as a silly bird (unjustly), but I am inclined at the moment to rank its intellect above that of a whole gaggle of gastronomic writers.

I must have read in at least 50 different books that the ancient Romans were fond of the geese of Picardy, in northern Gaul, which were consequently driven in great flocks overland, on foot, from their native heath to Rome—as unpopular with the peasants whose territory they crossed, it was added picturesquely, as the foraging Roman Legions, since both the geese and the Legionnaires lived off the country as they passed.

I think I even repeated this once myself, my wife dilled by the overwhelming weight of numbers, though I am well aware that 50 concordant accounts do not necessarily represent 50 confirmations of a fact, but often only 49 instances of copyists reproducing an error made by the 50th.

Apparently it had never occurred to any of us plagiarists to give 10 seconds' thought to the reality behind the words which we were repeating docilely, and to ask ourselves certain pertinent questions.

Some Questions  
For instance: How long would it have taken to drive a flock of geese 1,200 miles through country some of which was redoubtable—the Alps, for example? How old would the geese have been on arrival? (Geese have to be eaten young for succulence, so the Romans would hardly have fallen upon them with avidity if they had arrived in full maturity). How tough would they have been after a 1,200-mile stroll?

When these questions occurred to me on an occasion when I finally approached the subject fully awake, I sought the source of this tidbit of knowledge; none of the writers who had repeated upon the temple of necessity to give it; I suspect that most of them, rewriting their fellows, didn't know. I finally tracked it down: Pliny, Pliny was alive at the time and should have known what he was talking about, but what had he really said?

After noting the penchant of his countrymen for Gallie geese, he continued: "Wonderful to relate, this bird comes all the way from Morino to Rome on its own feet—the weary geese go before, and those following by natural pressure urge them on."

To the anonymous author of the original error, conditioned certainly by a perception of distance greater by the railroads of the world—"wonderful to relate" and "all the way" suggested long distances—as he conceived long distances—and without pausing to think, he assumed that Morino was in the native Picardy of Pliny's geese. Morino was near Naples—125 miles from Rome—a long way on Pliny's scale, but not on ours. The geese of Picardy probably reached the Bay of Naples by boat.

Roman Preference  
The Roman preference for Gallie geese may throw some light on the most famous historic episode in which geese have figured—the occasion when they raised such a ruckus as to rouse the defenders of the Capitol in time to save it from being taken by Barbarian invaders (Gauls, as it happened). Unromantic historians today ignore the geese and tell us that after routing the Roman

army at Alia, the Gauls celebrated their victory by a three-day drunk, giving the Romans time to strengthen the fortifications of the Capitol. The geese, however, got the credit, and it pleased me to think that the reason for which the Romans abstained from eating geese for three and a half centuries after this event was gratitude.

My naive illusion was shattered recently by a French specialist on such birds, who told me that the Roman goose of the period was of a species relatively unpalatable. The battle of Alia occurred in 390 B.C. Three and a half centuries after that would bring us to 40 B.C., a few years after Gaul had become Roman territory and was shipping its better foods to Rome, including, as Pliny informed us, geese. We must conclude that in the interval the Romans did not ignore geese out of gratitude, but because the geese they had were not fit to eat.

If it is true that the native birds of ancient Rome were poor eating, some doubt is thrown on the accounts, vague in any case, of the popularity of geese in the ancient Mediterranean world, where it is reasonable to suppose that domesticated geese would have been of the same species as those known to Rome. Archaeologists tell us that geese were "probably" domesticated by Neolithic times, "probably" again as "a follow-up from the fattening of captured fledglings." Geese are pictured on Egyptian bas-reliefs, and we know that the Egyptians ate them, but were they domesticated geese or wild geese, caught when they stopped to feed in the tempting marshes of the Nile? Wild birds differ in taste from domesticated ones even of the same species, while migratory animals might well have been of different species than the unpalatable ones which had been tamed in Rome (indisputably domestic, since the birds of the Capitol were sacred, attendant upon the temple of Juno). Egyptian farns included ponds for water birds, which would seem to imply domestication, but they may have been peopled by wild ones, caught during their passage. Alexandre Dumas wrote that geese was regarded by the ancient Egyptians as the most delicate form of poultry, and that the King of Lydia (the southwest-ern Asia Minor), Rhammentes, ordered his subjects, when he became acquainted with the Egyptian fowl, to cease swearing by the gods and to swear by geese (Dumas also reported that when Caesar conquered Britain, he found the natives swearing by geese; but Dumas is not a reliable source. In Greece, geese were fed on moistened grain to fatten them for the table, which certainly sounds as if they were domesticated there.

There seems to be no doubt that geese were domesticated by the ancient Gauls long before the Romans found out about it. They were fattened on barley or millet gruel; several French historians credit the Gauls with having invented the force-feeding of geese to produce foie gras, a discovery usually attributed to the Romans.

Middle Ages  
The Guild of Rôtisseurs (roast-ers), which still exists today, though I suspect that its history may have been discontinuous, developed in Paris early in the Middle Ages, and quickly became very important there. At first its members dealt in raw meat, but then, as their name implies, cooked it, becoming what we might call caterers. The principal meat in which they dealt was goose, so

they were also called *oyers* or *oyeurs* (the French word for goose is *oie*). They made their headquarters in a street the origin of whose name is a puzzle for Parisians today, the Rue aux Ours, Bear Street. Since it lies in a part of the city close to the old markets, where many streets bear the names of dealers in various kinds of food, some modern Parisians may deduce from this name that bear meat was commoner in those days than it is now. The history of the name, however, is quite different. At first, when Latin was as common as the vernacular, its name was *Vicus ubi coqueretur anseres*, the Street Where Geese are Cooked. This gave way to Old French, Rue aux Oues and later Rue aux Oes, both 12th-century words.

The street was still the Rue aux Oes in 1450, a word by then unintelligible to Parisians, who had started to say *oie* in the 13th century. They changed it to something which sounded likelier, Rue aux Ours, encouraged, perhaps, by the fact that by then the *rôtisseurs* had moved away and had been replaced by fur dealers. In Central Europe, goose was popular in the Middle Ages and still is. Stuffing it with apples, a current practice in Germany today, developed in the 18th century. Great flocks of geese were a common sight in the German countryside in the 17th and 18th centuries; the king of meats there was pork, but goose came second.

In England, goose was the second most popular fowl. "The English inhabitants," wrote Fynes Morison (1566-1630), "eat almost no flesh commoner than hens, and for geese they eat them in two seasons, when they are fattened upon the stubble after harvest and when they are green about Whitmaside." Queen Elizabeth, who was fond of roast goose (with the sage and onion stuffing New England puts into turkey today), was eating this dish when the news was brought to her at table that the English had won a victory over a Spanish fleet; she ordered that the day be celebrated annually thereafter with a feast of roast geese—so Sept. 26, Saint Michael's Day, became associated in England with goose as Thanksgiving in the United States is associated with turkey.

On the other side of the world the importance of the goose has been on record since Marco Polo, who reported from Fuchow that "this... country produces geese of such a size that a single one weighs 24 pounds. They have a big swelling under the throat and a sort of protuberance on top of the bill next to the nostrils, like that found on a swan only much bigger." In the 14th century Friar Odoric de Pordenone, writing from Canton, added that "the geese... are bigger and finer and cheaper than anywhere in the world. For one of them is as big as two of ours, and 'tis all white as milk... And these geese are as fat as fat can be, yet one of them well dressed and seasoned you shall have there for less than a groat."

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## N.Y. Health Dept.

### To Grade Restaurants

NEW YORK, April 11 (Reuters).—New York City's Health Department has decided to do what the Michelin restaurant guide has been doing for years—award stars to the best eating spots.

But the Health Department "star" ratings will mean only that the restaurant is clean, rather than that the food is good. A spokesman for the state's Restaurant Association commented: "It will kill business."

The star will only be awarded to a restaurant that passes the Health Department test for three years in a row.

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Positions	Qualifications	Department	Specialisation
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		History	European History (1).
		Mass-Communication Mass-Communication	Journalism (History of Journalism) (1) Broadcasting (Radio) and T.V. (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	EITHER, holding Ph.D. + 5 years of subsequent university teaching experience + publications acceptable to Riyadh University. OR, holding Ph.D. + Associate Professor title already conferred by a recognized and accredited University.	Sociological Studies	Sociology (1).
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1). Ancient Arabic Literature (1). Rhetoric and Criticism (1). Literature and Criticism (1). Philology and Phonetics (1).
		History	Islamic Archaeology (1). Ancient History and Archaeology (1). Archaeology (1). Ancient Civilizations (1). Islamic Arts (1). Medieval Islamic History (1). Islamic History (1). Modern Arabic History (1).
		Mass-Communication	Advertising (Art)* (1).
ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS	Ph.D.	Sociological Studies	Sociology (1) - Female. Social Work (1) - Female.
		Arabic	Ancient Arabic Literature (1) - Female. Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
		Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female.
		History	Medieval Islamic History (1) - Female. Islamic History (1) - Female. European History (1) - Female. Modern Arabic History (1) - Female.
ASSISTANT PROFESSORS	Ph.D.	Mass-Communication	Journalism (Journalistic Writing) (1). Mass-Media (International and Theoretical) (1). Public Relations (1). Broadcasting and T.V. (1).
		Sociological Studies	Social Work (1). Social Work (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Modern Novel and Earlier Periods** (1) - Female. Modern Poetry and Earlier Periods** (1). Modern Poetry and Earlier Periods** (1) - Female. Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, excluding Modern Drama** (1). Drama (preferably in Post-Renaissance, Drama, including Modern Drama** (1) - Female.
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
LECTURERS	M.A.	Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female. Human Geography (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Linguistics (1) - Female.
		Geography	Geography (1) - Female. Cartography (1) - Female.
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.
TEACHING ASSISTANTS	B.A. (at least Grade Very Good).	Geography	Physical Geography (1) - Female. Human Geography (1) - Female.
		English Language & Literature	Linguistics (1) - Female.
		Geography	Geography (1) - Female. Cartography (1) - Female.
		Arabic	Grammar and Syntax (1) - Female.

\*Assistant Professors (Ph.D.) will be considered.  
\*\*M.A. in some specialisation will be considered.

(1) Applications should be sent (Registered) with curriculum vitae, testimonials and academic qualifications (nonreturnable) and certified by the Foreign Ministry and the Saudi Embassy and marked "Employment Application" to:

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts,  
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## From Market

### Bell Canada Draws Investors Despite Four-Year-Low Coupon

By Carl Gewirtz

S. April 11 (UHT).—The long-term interest rate to deter investors last week was 7 3/4 per cent. Bell Canada's 10-year coupon of 7 3/4 per cent. was initially cut the coupon 8 per cent a week. Managers of the issue acknowledged that the initial rate had been some cancellations. But by the time it was priced at par—subsidies had swelled the point—managers were able to get the size of the loan to \$100 million from the \$75 million initially envisaged.

market had no trouble accepting the change either, as the bid-ask spread was quoted at bid-ask 5/8 offered. Al-Sheikh Oil had earlier this week \$800 million of 10-year 7 3/4 per cent. Its deal private placement that for no trading during a six months. The Bell demonstrates that the market is now ready to these terms, a four-year

to Hydro, rated triple-A, compared with Bell's 7 3/4 per cent. The company did not do as well, had increased the size to \$125 million from \$100 million when Bell lowered on and responded to the increase by pricing its 10-year at a premium of

at the yield on the Ontario 7 3/4 per cent, but in trading the price fell to 99 1/4, for a yield of 8 1/2 per cent.

ers attribute the market's acceptance of the 7 3/4 per cent level to a number of factors, the lack of competition from other investments, the relatively high quality of the offer.

ent, the calendar is very with only three issues on island Bank is raising \$300 million in a 10-year loan that the longest maturity yet. The floating-rate market, upon will be set at either 100 or a quarter point over bank rate, whichever is

## Many Big Indonesian Firms Said to Be Facing Collapse

RTA, April 11 (NYT).—The Indonesian state oil company is threatening large private and business community collapse, with possibly effects on foreign banks and financial institutions doing business here.

situation, according to banking sources, involves Indonesia's largest industrial corporations and most businessmen and, as at least three major banks and financial institutions in Hong Kong and Java.

tes back in some cases five or more to the heyday of investment and expansion in this oil-rich country when Pertamina, the state company, and the signature lambayant president, Gen. Suharto, were as good as

the web of financial is still spreading, nearly as after Pertamina was to be bankrupt and unmet obligations incurred—and according to the sources, which did not to be identified—privately to the financial manipulation of Gen. Suharto and several financial operatives.

Under House Arrest week, it was disclosed that Suharto and at least 20 of his associates had been placed under house arrest as the investigation into their private financial manipulations appeared to be reaching a critical point. Government officials refused to name the names of the others arrested or detained, but it was understood that number of Pertamina officials, including Gen. Suharto, were to be centering on the

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## U.S., Japan Fail in Talks On TV Curbs

Accord Said Stalled By Serious Problems

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, April 11 (NYT).—Japanese and U.S. negotiators have failed to reach agreement here on restraints to limit color television exports to the United States, and the talks were temporarily adjourned amid indications of sudden serious difficulties.

At a news conference before returning to Washington, Robert Strauss, President Carter's Special Trade Representative, conceded that his two days of meetings with officials here did not result in any solution. He portrayed the sessions as having made "great progress" and having "set the stage for quick resolution" in later talks.

However, other sources intimately familiar with the meetings painted a far grimmer picture of their status, saying they were stalled in a number of areas including the form of any agreement, the ceiling figure for Japanese exports to the United States, and even over a definition of exactly what constitutes a finished color television set.

Part of the difficulty, according to these sources, appeared to be a possible slip of the tongue by Mr. Carter during his Washington summit meetings with Premier Takeo Fukuda on March 21-22. During those talks, the President reportedly mentioned a possible ceiling figure of around 2.5 million Japanese sets. Last year Japan exported 2.98 million color television sets to the United States.

At the meetings here, the Japanese offered the 2.5-million Carter figure as their export ceiling. But that figure is far more than Mr. Carter's own negotiators and U.S. industry executives are ready to accept.

Japanese officials, whose overly-optimistic talks with local newsmen led to erroneous international news reports, said that agreement had already been reached, went into seclusion, refusing to talk even with Japanese newsmen.

The U.S. export complaint is but one of many trade grievances lodged against Japan in recent months by so many countries that Mr. Fukuda has begun speaking in numerous forums of a rising wave of trade protectionism sweeping the world. He reiterated that concern to Mr. Strauss and both men agreed on the importance of an early settlement of the color television dispute.

But some sources said necessary technical talks alone would consume considerable time and an agreement was unlikely without a sudden breakthrough. The technical talks will revolve around such issues as what constitutes a finished color television set and how many parts can be missing before it is considered a television kit and therefore separate from the figures for finished sets.

The other problem areas are the number of sets to be allowed into the United States and the legal form of any bilateral agreement. Some negotiators speculated the final figure would be around 2 million sets. This would not include, however, the 1.3-million color sets manufactured within the United States by three Japanese firms—Sony, Sanyo and Matsushita, which owns Motorola.

There appeared to be two choices for the agreement's form—a voluntary restraint by Japan or an orderly marketing agreement. Japan prefers the former because it implies no admission of fault. But a voluntary cut could create legal restrictions of trade problems in the United States where such voluntary measures have no legal basis as import relief.

The so-called orderly marketing agreement does have a legal basis in the 1974 Trade Act and is favored by U.S. negotiators. It establishes import levels with flexible yearly adjustments. But it creates domestic political problems for the Japanese because it can appear to set a legal precedent in trade talks with other countries.

One possible compromise is a formal agreement of one kind with an exchange of notes acknowledging different names for the same agreement.

The talks operate under something of a deadline, however. Mr. Carter has only 33 days left to decide on what import relief to offer U.S. firms which have been found to have been hurt by Japanese competition.

## Kockums' Profit Fell 63 Per Cent in 1976

MALMO, Sweden, April 11 (Reuters).—Kockums AB, the shipping, machinery and computer company, today reported pre-tax profit of 33.8 million kronor (\$7.7 million) for 1976, down 63 per cent from 92.2 million kronor the previous year.

Sales rose to 1.9 billion kronor from 1.57 billion kronor. The annual report forecasts a decline in shipyard profit and an insignificant profit from machinery this year.



## Supreme Court to Decide

### Decision Nears on Du Pont Plan

## Sign Seen of Decline of Family's Managerial Role

By Paul Lewis

WILMINGTON, Del. (NYT).—One of the richest families in the U.S. will soon learn whether it is going to become richer still. Sometime this spring the Supreme Court is expected to decide the legality of a complex and controversial plan by the Du Ponts of Delaware to dissolve a family-owned company called Christiana Securities. Its principal asset is a 28-per-cent controlling interest in the nation's largest chemical enterprise, E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.

If the court approves the plan, the Du Ponts will get their hands on the greater part of the roughly \$1.7-billion worth of Du Pont stock now locked up inside Christiana Securities and avoid some hefty capital-gains taxes besides.

But the plan to disband Christiana Securities is significant for other reasons too. Everyone concerned with the plan concedes that it is a sign of the Du Pont family's declining managerial role in the company its ancestors founded nearly 200 years ago.

Advocates of the plan say it would leave the chemical company better protected against a hostile takeover bid at a time when Arab investors are believed to have shown interest in buying some of the Du Pont family holdings.

The advocates also point out that it would bring the company a windfall profit of some \$55 million.

"The deal is in everybody's interests," says Irving Schapiro, who is only the second chairman of the chemical company from outside the ranks of the family.

"The Du Ponts have run out of managerial talent. Irénée is the last of the old breed," he declared during a recent interview, referring to Irénée du Pont Jr., the only one of the six Du Ponts on the board who is still active in daily management.

Recently several of the family scions have disqualified themselves in various ways. Pierre du Pont 4th prefers politics to business. He resigned from Congress last year to run successfully for governor of Delaware.

Another heir, Lamont du Pont Copeland Jr., wound up his business career in the bankruptcy courts some time ago with personal debts of \$62 million and assets of only \$25 million.

"Anyone who gets control of Christiana Securities gets control of Du Pont," Mr. Schapiro warned. After the big oil price rise in 1974, he recalled, "we had some fellows who said they represented Saudi Arabian interests nosing around Christiana."

They were sent packing. But Mr. Schapiro acknowledged that it would make good sense for oil-exporting countries to invest in the chemical industry, which uses their oil as a raw material.

Font, which Mr. Schapiro has called "the kind of money I like to see."

Mr. Murtaugh pointed out that traditionally the shares of Christiana Securities have sold at a discount of 10 to 20 per cent from the price of the Du Pont stock it owns, not the 2.5 per cent that shareholders are now being asked to pay.

The plan also would save the Du Ponts a substantial capital-

gains tax that would be due if they simply liquidated Christiana and turned over its Du Pont shares to stockholders.

Mr. Murtaugh also complains that, by giving its own stock in exchange for Christiana's assets, E.I. du Pont would effectively be increasing the number of shares overhanging the market and that this would depress their value.

"It's really against the merger," Mr. Murtaugh said, "but the on-



Irving Schapiro

## Investors Group Raises Bid for Irvine Co.

By Robert Lindsey

LOS ANGELES, April 11 (NYT).—A group of investors says it has obtained financing to acquire the hotly contested Irvine Co. for \$302.9 million. The group includes Henry Ford 2d; Charles Allen Jr., Wall Street banker; Alfred Taubman, Detroit developer; and Joan Irvine Smith, heiress.

The announcement leaves the next move in a turbulent eight-month takeover battle to the Mobil Corp., which has a cash bid of \$282 million on the table and, for the moment, appears to have been outmaneuvered by Mrs. Smith.

The prize in the bidding war is Irvine Co.'s more than 70,000 acres of undeveloped land in suburban Orange County south of here. That area has become the nation's hottest residential real estate market.

Mobil began by bidding \$200 million for Irvine two years ago. The offer was accepted by trustees of the Irvine Foundation. The foundation owns a controlling 54.4 per cent of the company's stock.

But Mrs. Smith, who owns 22 per cent of the stock, blocked the projected sale with a lawsuit. She has filed more than a dozen lawsuits in a 20-year battle with the foundation. Mrs. Smith, granddaughter of Mr. Irvine, contended that Mobil's offer was far below the land's market value.

Last fall, as her suit was reaching court, a heated bidding contest erupted between Mobil, Cadillac Fairview Corp. of Toronto and a group led by Mr. Taubman and Mr. Allen. After weeks of seaway competition, one offer topped another, Mobil appeared to have won.

Then, on March 3, Mr. Taub-

man announced the formation of the new group of investors, called Taubman-Allyn-Irvine, that was working with Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco to raise cash for an offer of \$302.9 million, or \$36 a share. Under the plan, Mrs. Smith and two relatives who also own stock in Irvine Co. would take an equity position in the new group.

Banks Provide Cash Mobil executives said at the time they were doubtful the group could raise the needed cash, but now Mr. Taubman says that Wells Fargo has assembled a consortium of banks to provide the money. The eight other banks are Bank of America, Chase Manhattan, Citibank, First National Bank of Boston, Seattle First National Bank, Security Pacific Bank, Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit and Bank of New York.

## Retail Sales Rise Gives Stocks a Boost

Dow Average on Upside But Trading Is Slow

NEW YORK, April 11 (UHT).—A strong advance in U.S. retail sales during March helped stock prices extend Thursday's pre-holiday calm today but trading volume continued at a sluggish pace.

The market also received a push from Du Pont Co.'s first-quarter earnings estimate, which exceeds earlier Wall Street projections.

However, analysts noted the light New York Stock Exchange turnover of 17.65 million shares reflects fears by investors that inflation might accelerate, following the government's report last Thursday of a 13.3-per-cent annual rise in March wholesale prices.

Investors are now looking for assurances from President Carter's anti-inflation package, which the White House said will be unveiled on Friday.

In the news today, the government reported a 2.4-per-cent rise in March retail sales over last year's level. On an annual basis, the increase was 12 per cent.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 5.22 to 824.10, near its high for the day. Advances, which had held better than a 2-to-1 lead over declines early in the session, held an 845-to-835 advantage at the final bell.

Du Pont rose 2 7/8 to 126 3/4. The company estimated first-quarter earnings at \$2.40 per share—up significantly from earlier Wall Street estimates.

Sears Roebuck rose 5/8 to 38. The company denied Wall Street rumors that its profit sharing fund would make major changes in its operations.

IBM, which was down more than 2 points at one time during the session, closed at 278 5/8, off 1 1/8, after the company announced plans to introduce a new product Thursday.

Among other gainers were Kerr-McGee, up 2 points at 63 1/4, and Philip Morris, up 1 1/4 at 55 1/4. Atlantic Richfield rose 1 1/4 to 54 3/4. ARA Services 2 1/4 to 41 1/4. Burroughs 1 1/8 to 82 7/8 and American Standard 1 5/8 to 29 3/4.

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## NEW ISSUE

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 1977



Kuwaiti Dinars 4,000,000

## Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.

(Incorporated as a joint stock company under the laws of Poland)

9 per cent. Notes due 1987

(redeemable at the option of the holders in 1982)

Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.  
Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises—U.B.A.F.  
Loeb Rhoades International Limited  
European Banking Company Limited  
Arab Bank for Investment and Foreign Trade  
European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.  
Euroseas Securities Limited  
Manufacturers Hanover Limited  
Wardley Middle East Limited

Arab International Bank, Cairo

The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

Alabli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.

American Express Middle East Development Company S.A.L.

Bancom International Limited, Hong Kong

Byblos Arab Finance Bank (Belgium) S.A.

Byblos Bank S.A.L.

The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.

Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes—U.B.A.E.

## Markets Closed

All securities exchanges and banks were closed throughout Europe for the Easter Monday holiday.



— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sta.		2 p.m. Prev.		Crpe		— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sta.	
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E	100's.	High	Low	High	Low	Dust.	High	Low	Div in \$	P/E	100's.	High
22 1/2	21	Dalpatn	9	48	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
19 1/2	19 1/2	Davco	3	120	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
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26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
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26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
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26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
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26 1/2	26 1/2	Deere	10	7	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	

**8¾% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1985**

**DEBENTURES OF \$1,000 EACH**

## Japan Buys Dollars

TOKYO, April 11 (Reuters).—The Bank of Japan bought an estimated \$70 million as the yen rose today to its highest level for more than three years at 371.80 to the dollar, dealers said. The yen later eased, closing at 372.00 to the dollar.

**Tokyo Exchange**

April 11, 1977			
	Price	Price	
Asahi Glass	338	Matsui E Wks	63
Canon	569	Mitsubishi Hvy Ind	11
Dai Nip Print	503	Mitsubishi Corp	42
Fuji Bank	275	Mitsui Co	35
Fuji Photo	771	Mitsukoshi	45
Hitachi	196	Nippon Elec	28
Honda Motor	444	Sharp	34
C Itoh	675	Shiseido	1.17
Japan Air Lines	238	Sony Corp	21.75
Kobe Steel Pwr	561	Sumitomo Bank	30
Kao Soap	737	Taiyo Marine	30
Kirin Brewery	738	Takeda	24
Komatsu	373	Teijin	12
Kubota	632	Tokio Marine	12
Matsui Ind	389	Toray	12
		Toyota	1.02



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Geneva

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and Subsidiaries including  
**Chemical Bank**

and Subsidiaries including  
**Chemical Bank**

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT DECEMBER 31, 1976

<b>ASSETS</b>	
Cash and Due from Banks	\$ 2,711,476,000
Interest Bearing Time Deposits with Banks	3,263,504,000
<b>Investment Securities:</b>	
U.S. Treasury and Federal Agencies	2,691,756,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	978,417,000
Other	208,425,000
Trading Account Securities	205,324,000
Loans, Less Reserve for Possible Loan Losses	14,107,592,000
Direct Lease Financing	379,423,000
Other Real Estate Owned	75,230,000
Federal Funds Sold	343,615,000
Customers' Liability on Acceptances	892,040,000
Accrued Income Receivable	230,898,000
Premises and Equipment	144,781,000
Other Assets	381,293,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,613,774,000</b>

## LIABILITIES

Deposits:	
Demand	\$ 6,716,811,000
Savings	1,578,153,000
Time	4,173,040,000
Foreign Branches	8,405,792,000
	<u>20,873,796,000</u>

### Federal Funds Purchased and Securities

Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase.....	2,240,199,000
Commercial Paper.....	426,878,000
Other Borrowed Funds.....	248,407,000
Acceptances Outstanding.....	898,263,000
Accrued Taxes and Other Expenses.....	282,960,000
Dividend Payable.....	10,457,000
Other Liabilities.....	261,680,000
Long-Term Notes and Debentures.....	485,260,000
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES.....</b>	<b><u>25,727,900,000</u></b>

## STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Common Stock	174,346,000
Capital Surplus	296,718,000
Retained Earnings	414,810,000
<b>TOTAL STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>	<b>885,874,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$26,613,774,000</b>

Assets amounting to approximately \$2,437,000,000 were pledged to secure public funds and for other purposes required by law.

# CHEMICAL

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**OTHER HOLDING COMPANY SUBSIDIARIES:** Chemical Bank of Binghamton, Chemical Bank of Buffalo, Chemical Bank-Eastern, N.A., Chemical Bank-Hudson Valley, N.A., Chemical Bank of Rochester, Chemical Bank of Syracuse, Chemical Realty Corporation, Chemlease, Inc., Donnerich Factors, Inc., The Galbraith Mortgage Company, Suramerica Corporation, Van Dewater & Hoch.

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Chemical Bank  
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Finance Chairman and Chief

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Director—Various Corporations

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**AUGUSTINE R. MARUSI**  
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**GEORGE T. PIERCY**  
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Chairman of the Board,  
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Senior Executive Vice President—*Merchandise*  
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LEWIS P. SEILER

HAROLD H. HELM  
Honorary Director, Chemical Bank

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- 1977 -		Stocks and		Sis.		Chase		- 1977 -		Sis.		Chase	
High	Low	Div	Div %	P/E	High	Low	Div	Div %	High	Low	P/E	High	Low
100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	1.00	1.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	90.00

These Notes have been sold outside the United States of America and Japan. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

31st March, 1977

# MITSUI PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD.

(Mitsui Sekiyukagaku Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha)

U.S. \$25,000,000

8 PER CENT. GUARANTEED NOTES DUE 1984

Payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

**THE MITSUI BANK, LIMITED**

(Kabushiki Kaisha Mitsui Ginko)

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Crédit Industriel et Commercial	Credito Italiano	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	County Bank Limited
Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland N.V.	Dai-ichi Securities Co., Limited	Daiwa Europe N.V.	Den Danske Bank at 1377, Akerstrømsgade
Den norske Creditbank	Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale —Deutsche Kommunalbank—	The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
Dewazay & Associés International S.C.S.		Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft	Euromobiliare S.p.A. Compagnia Europea Interbancieri	European Banking Company Limited	First Boston (Europe) Limited
First Chicago Limited	Robert Fleming & Co. Limited	Goldman Sachs International Corp.	Hambro-Mitsui Limited
Hessische Landesbank —Girozentrale—	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	IBJ International Limited
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Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited		Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.
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J. Vontobel & Co.	Wako Securities Company Limited		Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale	Wood Gundy Limited	Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited	Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd.



**NEW YORK, April 11.—Commodity prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:**

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
<b>FOODS</b>						
Cocoa, 1 lb. (100 lbs.)	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81	2.81
Coffee, 4 Santos, lb.	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35	2.35
<b>TEXTILES</b>						
Printed 40-50 30% yd.	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70
<b>COMMODITY INDEXES</b>						
Moody's Index	100	100	100	100	100	100
April 11, 1977	100	100	100	100	100	100
SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Open High Low Close Prev.	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
May	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95
June	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.95

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
<b>U.S. COMMODITY PRICES</b>						
Wheat, 1 bushel	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corn, 1 bushel	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Soybeans, 1 bushel	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Wheat, 1 bushel	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Corn, 1 bushel	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.80
Soybeans, 1 bushel	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20

## SANDOZ OVERSEAS LIMITED

Notice to the Holders of the 40,000 Units in the form of Bearer Depository Receipts exchangeable into Bearer Participation Certificates ("BPCs") of Sandoz Ltd. and 4 3/4% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures Due 1988 of Sandoz Overseas Ltd.

Sandoz Ltd.—Subdivision of BPCs, Increase of Capital and Issue of BPCs.

The Board of Directors of Sandoz Ltd. will make the following proposals to the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 12, 1977:

1. That each existing BPC of S.F.R. 250 nominal value be split into 5 BPCs of S.F.R. 50 nominal value each.
2. That the present share capital of S.F.R. 225,857,000 nominal be increased by S.F.R. 225,857,000 nominal to S.F.R. 451,714,000 nominal and 45,171,400 BPCs of S.F.R. 50 nominal value each be created and issued; that 10 registered shares or 10 bearer shares, each with a nominal value of S.F.R. 250, give the right to subscribe above new share of the same category; that a BPC with a nominal value of S.F.R. 250 each (= 10 BPCs with a nominal value of S.F.R. 50 each) give the right to subscribe to one new BPC with a nominal value of S.F.R. 50; that the issue price of S.F.R. 625 per share of S.F.R. 250 nominal value and S.F.R. 125 per BPC of S.F.R. 50 nominal value; that the payment for the new securities take place on July 1, 1977, that the new securities be entitled to a pro-rata dividend as from that date; and that the subscription period be from May 23 to June 2, 1977, inclusive.

## Advancement of Exchange Date

After consultation with Credit Suisse White Weld Limited, Sandoz Overseas Limited and Sandoz Ltd. have determined that the exchange of the 40,000 Units in the form of Bearer Depository Receipts into their two components, i.e. (a) 40,000 BPCs of Sandoz Ltd. of S.F.R. 250 nominal value entitled to dividend as of Jan. 1, 1977 (to be subdivided, provided that all necessary approvals are given, into 200,000 BPCs of S.F.R. 50 nominal value each); and

(b) 40,000 4 3/4% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures Due 1988 of S.F.R. 600 nominal value each of Sandoz Overseas Limited, can be requested on and after April 12, 1977 (the "Exchange Date").

## Procedure for Exchange

The holders of the 40,000 Units may surrender their Units to Credit Suisse, Department Wk, Paradeplatz 8, 8001 Zurich, Credit Suisse AS Zurich, March 24, 1977.

## SANDOZ OVERSEAS LIMITED

U.S. \$64,000,000 4 3/4% Guaranteed Convertible Debentures Due 1988 of U.S. \$1,600 each of Sandoz Overseas Limited.

In compliance with the Trust Deed constituting the above-mentioned Debentures notice is hereby given that Sandoz Ltd. is proposing to its Shareholders that with effect from May 12, 1977, each of its Bearer Participation Certificates of S.F.R. 250 nominal value be subdivided into five Bearer Participation Certificates of S.F.R. 50 nominal value each Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, Trustee for the above-mentioned Debentures, has accordingly concurred in the appropriate alterations to the text of the definite Debentures comprising the above issue, which have not yet been delivered, so that assuming that the above proposals come into effect, they specify a right of conversion on the part of each Debenture into five Bearer Participation Certificates of S.F.R. 50 nominal value each at a conversion price of U.S. \$500 per Bearer Participation Certificate. Instead of 1 Bearer Participation Certificate of S.F.R. 250 nominal value at a conversion price of U.S. \$1,600 per Bearer Participation Certificate.

Notice is hereby also given that Sandoz Ltd. will simultaneously be proposing to its shareholders a capital increase and issue of Bearer

Participation Certificates which will take the form of an offer to holders of bearer shares and registered shares of S.F.R. 250 nominal value each and Bearer Participation Certificates of one new bearer share or registered share of S.F.R. 250 nominal value each published in early June 1977. The new conversion price in relation to the Convertible Debentures of Sandoz Overseas Limited will be published in early June 1977. The Convertible Debentures are expected to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange by May 13, 1977.

Sandoz Overseas Limited  
Sandoz Ltd.

## SANDOZ LTD.

Exchange Agent and the other paying agents as specified in the Terms and Conditions of the Units will act free of charge to the Unitholder. Units to be exchanged have to be accompanied with instructions for delivery of the above-mentioned components. Forms for the exchange of Units are available at Credit Suisse, Department Wk, Paradeplatz 8, 8001 Zurich, or at the offices of the other paying agents. Delivery of Convertible Debentures and BPCs is scheduled to start on May 13, 1977.

Those Unitholders who present their Units for exchange up to and including May 20, 1977, will receive BPCs with Coupons No. 43 attached. Subject to all necessary approvals being given, 10 Coupons No. 43 from BPCs with a nominal value of S.F.R. 50 will give the right to subscribe to 1 BPC of S.F.R. 50 nominal value at a price of S.F.R. 125.

## Suspension of Exchange of Units

In accordance with the Terms and Conditions endorsed on the Bearer Depository Receipts Credit Suisse, as Depository, has decided that the exchange of Units will be suspended from May 23, 1977 to June 3, 1977 inclusive (the subscription period for the rights issues). For those Units which are not presented for exchange by May 20, 1977, Credit Suisse as Depository of the Units will suspend the exchange of Units until the Unitholder receives interest on such proceeds.

## General

Attention is also drawn to the fact that no payments of interest on the Convertible Debentures or dividends on the BPCs will be made to Unitholders until they exchange their Units, nor will the Depository effect conversion of Convertible Debentures held by it.

It is expected that the BPCs of Sandoz Ltd. will be listed and traded with their new nominal value of S.F.R. 50 as from May 13, 1977. The new conversion price in relation to the Convertible Debentures of Sandoz Overseas Limited will be published in early June 1977. The Convertible Debentures are expected to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange by May 13, 1977.

Credit Suisse  
as Depository

## NYSE Nationwide Trading (2 O'clock) April 11

Aug	151.0	152.40	151.0	152.20	151.00
Oct	153.0	154.70	153.0	154.70	152.50
Dec	154.0	156.00	154.0	156.00	154.00
Feb	154.0	157.10	154.0	157.00	155.00
Apr	155.0	158.00	155.0	158.00	157.00
Sales estimated 27.10			158.70	158.50	
cvertising.					

CHICAGO FUTURES

April 11, 1977

WHEAT (\$5.00 bush)

Open High Low Close Prev

May 2.67 2.69 2.64 2.66 2.67

Jun	2.75	2.77	2.73	2.76	2.73
Jul	2.80	2.82	2.78	2.80	2.75
Aug	2.85	2.87	2.83	2.86	2.81
Sep	2.90	2.92	2.88	2.90	2.85
Oct	2.95	2.97	2.93	2.96	2.91
Nov	3.00	3.02	2.98	3.00	2.95
Dec	3.05	3.07	3.03	3.06	3.01
Jan	3.10	3.12	3.08	3.10	3.05
Mar	3.15	3.17	3.13	3.16	3.11
May	3.20	3.22	3.18	3.20	3.15

CORN (\$5.00 bush)

May 2.57 2.54 2.51 2.54 2.52

Jun	2.63	2.59	2.51	2.64	2.57
Jul	2.68	2.64	2.60	2.69	2.62
Aug	2.73	2.69	2.65	2.74	2.67
Sep	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.79	2.72
Oct	2.83	2.79	2.75	2.84	2.77
Nov	2.88	2.84	2.80	2.89	2.82
Dec	2.93	2.89	2.85	2.94	2.87
Jan	2.98	2.94	2.90	2.99	2.92
Mar	3.03	3.00	2.96	3.04	2.97
May	3.08	3.05	3.01	3.09	3.02

SOYBEANS (\$5.00 bush)

| May | 2.76 | 2.78 | 2.76 | 2.76 | 2.76 |



## Strains Cause Iran to Curb Economic Growth

TEHRAN, April 11 (AP-DJ)—Iran is seeking to temper its economic boom as the nation pines for its rapid growth with acute growing pains.

These pains are reflected in strained utility services, shortages of trained manpower, bottlenecks in transportation and other areas, a flood of peasants to the cities, excessive and ill-planned spending by government agencies, and an inflation rate of 15.5 per cent.

Iran now realizes that forced-draft injections of more money to attempt to solve problems would only create more inflation without curing bottlenecks. Priorities are being established in spending. Government ministries are staging economy drives.

"We must slow down to cruising speed," says Hassan Ali Mehran, governor of Iran's central bank.

If Iran were just another developing country, its problems might be of local interest only. But its population of 34 million makes it the most populous nation on the Gulf and its \$15 billion in annual imports makes it the area's biggest importer.

In addition, a strong and prosperous Iran can help stabilize the whole Mideast, upon which the industrial non-Communist world depends for petroleum.

Per-capita income has surged to the equivalent of \$1,600 from \$1,274 in 1975 and only \$468 in 1973; it is expected to reach \$3,000 in another 12 months. Gross national product at constant prices climbed 34 per cent in the Iranian calendar year ended March 20, 1974, 42 per cent in the like 1975 year, 17 per cent in 1976 and 13 per cent in the year ended last March 20.

Money, however, may become less plentiful in Iran. This year's budget is computed on the basis of exporting 4.6 million barrels of oil a day, well under last year's average of 5.4 million barrels a day, and oil income is estimated at \$19.5 billion, down from \$22 billion.

These estimates probably are much too low, but Mr. Mehran prefers "to be conservative." And even though this year's oil reve-

nues actually may exceed last year's, the total for the five-year development plan ending on March 30, 1978, probably will fall short by \$10 billion to \$12 billion from the originally forecast \$10.5 billion.

**Cuts Are Ordered**

Retrenchment has now been ordered by Premier Amir Abbasi Hoveyda. No major new projects are slated until the next five-year plan, with the intervening 13 months serving as a catch-up time for work already under way.

The rapid and uneven growth has led to many other problems. The biggest disparities probably lie between urban and rural areas. In 1974, the average income was 5.5 times higher in the cities, says Mehdi Semsî, president of the Agricultural Development Bank. The gap may be wider now, and so peasants flock to the cities.

All utilities—electricity, telephone, water and gas—are strained by soaring demand: "Our facilities were overwhelmed by imports through most of last year, and many also went three months unladen; and in Tehran and elsewhere, partially completed buildings wait months for plumbing equipment, metal doors, frames or elevators."

A government official gripes: "There is no point in achieving disorderly growth, with its buildup of facilities that can't operate because of shortages. We must concentrate upon those areas of our infrastructure that are still antiquated."

The budget for the current year and the new five-year plan which starts next March, will both seek to fix that. While a relatively modest growth rate of about 10 per cent a year is projected, the stress will be put on infrastructure—the roads, ports, airfields, water supplies, power networks and other assets that form the economic base of any modern country. Railroads are to be double-tracked and electrified. Superhighways are planned between key cities.

Already, a dent is being made in port bottlenecks, but shortages of skilled labor hamper countless operations.

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## Euromarket

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(Continued From Page 3.)

of opinion among bankers over how soon the Euromarket will be. The major points in favor are the speculative value of the yen and the desire by investors to diversify the currency content of their portfolios.

But some bankers argue that investors would do better to buy bonds in the domestic market, where returns are much higher. Proponents respond that when the EuroCanadian dollar market started returns were also less than could have been had in the domestic market but the convenience of buying tax-free bonds in a familiar market was enough to get the market going.

But Euroyen critics say this argument does not hold. The major issuers in the EuroCanadian market were U.S. corporate names that were no longer directly tapping the Euromarket, the critics say, and the maturities—five to 10 years—desired by investors here were not available in the EuroCanadian home market, where the maturities run to 20 years or longer.

And finally, the critics also question how wide a secondary market will develop in Euroyen issues, as the Japanese government has indicated that only three supranational bodies (the

EB, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank) can denominate their Euroissues in yen. Yet another envisaged problem is the fact that investors have been demonstrating lately that they have portfolios full of SIB and World Bank paper and are not eager to increase such holdings.

Also to be announced this week is the dollar-denominated issue for Volcanen and the 2nd bond for New Zealand which is expected to be for seven years carrying a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent.

Of the issues priced last week, Alan Australia performed the best. The \$125-million, 12-year loan was priced at 100 1/2 after the coupon had been reduced to 8 1/2 per cent and ended the week at 100-100 1/2.

Isihakawajima-Harima Heavy Industries' \$45 million, five-year loan was priced at par with a coupon of 7 3/4 per cent but was quoted at 99 3/4-99 1/4. Fyria's bankers' \$30-million, seven-year loan, priced at par, ended at 98 1/4-98.

Bolivia's \$15 million of five-year notes, extendable for 10 years, was priced at par with a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent but finished at 98 3/4-99 1/4. Managers professed

to be surprised and pleased by investor response. They said the lenders were generous and aimed at creating a favorable climate to enable Bolivia to return to the market.

In the DM sector, Sweden's 250-million-DM, seven-year notes were priced at 100 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/2 per cent, but ended the week at 99 1/4-99 3/4. EIL-Norges's three-year loan, which was increased by 25 million DM to 125 million, was priced at par with a coupon of 5 3/4 per cent and ended the week at 99 3/4-100 1/4.

**Yields on Outstanding Bonds\***

	U.S. Dollar
International Institutions, long term .....	8.26 %
Industrials, long term ..	8.28 %
Industrials, short term ..	7.75 %

	Canadian dollar, medium term .....	8.71 %
French franc, long term ..	11.30 %	
Units of Account, long term	8.42 %	

**Market Turnover**

Week Ended April 8	
('millions of Dollars)	
Total Dollar	Non-dollar
Cedel: \$617.5	\$414.5
Euroclear: \$947.6	\$833.7
*As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.	

om Page 9.) EIB, the World Bank and the to be surprised and pleased by cities.  
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how well accepted European bonds will be. The major points in favor are the speculative value of the yen and the desire by investors to diversify the currency content of their portfolios.

Also to be announced this week is the dollar-denominated issue for Volkswagen and the DDM bond for New Zealand which is expected to be for seven years carrying a coupon of 6 1/2 per cent.

to get the market going.

But European critics say this argument does not hold. The major issuers in the EuroCanadian market were U.S. corporate names that were no longer di-

rectly "American" securities and hence. The \$123-million, 12-year loan was priced at 100 1/2 after the coupon had been reduced to 8 1/2 per cent and ended the week at 100-100 1/2.

International Institutions.

long term .....	8.26 %
Industrials, long term ..	8.28 %
Industrials, short term ..	7.73 %

The budget for the current year and the new five-year plan which starts next March, will both seek to do just that. While a relatively modest growth rate of about 10 per cent a year is

less-five to 10 years—desired by investors here were not available in the Canadian home market where maturities run to 20 years or longer.

<p>business will develop an environment, as the Japanese government has indicated that only three supranational bodies (the</p>	<p>noted businessman, 10 years ago, was priced at par with a coupon of 10 1/4 per cent but finished at 88 3/4-89 1/4. Managers professed</p>	<p>Euroclear: \$346.7 \$838.7 6108</p> <p>"As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange,</p>	<p>already, it went is really three in part bottlenecks, but shortage of skilled labor hamper countless operations.</p>
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**E. L. Japhet**  
Chairman of the Board

31st December

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# Watson Outlasts Nicklaus for Masters Golf Title

By John S. Radosta

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 11 (UPI)—Tom Watson stood off a late-afternoon charge yesterday by Jack Nicklaus and won the 41st Masters by two strokes. Watson shot a 67, five under par for the Augusta National Golf Club, for a 72-hole 278, or 12 under par. Watson's winning hole was the 17th, where he ran in a 30-foot putt for a birdie to break a tie with Nicklaus. After sinking the putt he did a war dance around the green, much the same as the one Nicklaus performed two years ago, when he won the Masters with a birdie putt on the 18th.

Nicklaus widened the gap with a bogey on the 18th hole, where he put his approach into a green-side bunker, and he finished with a six-under-par 68—278, two shots behind.

Watson won the right to wear the traditional green jacket that symbolizes a Masters champion.

ship. This is his second major title. He won the British Open in 1975 and he won two tournaments in succession earlier this season, the Crosby and the San Diego Open.

Rik Massengale, winner of the Desert Classic in January, was Watson's playing partner on this final day, and he finished with 70—280, eight under par. He was tied there with Tom Kite, who had made a sensational attempt to catch up. Kite scored a 67 Massengale was Watson's principal pursuer for the first 11 holes of the final round, but bogey on the 10th and 11th dropped him back at about the time Nicklaus was beginning to make his move.

At first it looked as though the battle would be Watson and Massengale to the wire. They duplicated shot for shot through the 11th, when Massengale fell back with a bogey.

Watson started the round at

## Triumphs by Two Strokes

seven under par and he parred the first four holes. Massengale birdied the second hole and tied with Watson at seven under.

The excitement began at the fifth hole, where Watson started a string of four birdies. As Watson saved par from the edge of the green on the 11th, Massengale was wide and needed three shots to get down. That made Watson 10 under par and Massengale 8 under.

### Changing Along

Meanwhile, Nicklaus, paired with Ben Crenshaw immediately ahead of Watson and Massengale, was chugging along. He started the day at four under par and immediately birdied the first two holes to reach six under. At that point he was only a shot behind Watson.

But then he appeared to lose his momentum, taking pars on three through seven. Nicklaus then birdied the eighth and pulled to 7 under par—this was when Watson was at 11 under after his hot streak. He parred the ninth and then birdied No. 10. The same hole Watson was to bogey a few minutes later.

The 11th, a par 4 of 445 yards, was critical for Nicklaus. He hit his approach a bit too hard and it rolled into a shallow bunker behind the green. The exit was difficult because there was the danger of going to the other side of the green into a water hazard. Nicklaus played it out safely, about 12 feet from the hole. And then he sank the putt to save his par.

On the par-3 12th, the shortest and meanest hole on the course, Nicklaus hit an easy 7-iron to 10

feet from the pin and made the putt for a birdie. As he was sinking that putt, Watson could see it from beside the 11th green as he was lining up his putt from off the edge. He saw Nicklaus' putt drop. That birdie put Nicklaus at nine under par, a shot behind Watson.

### Duel Begins

From this point, it became a fight between Watson and Nicklaus, playing in separate twosomes, with Nicklaus up front. Nicklaus bagged a birdie-4 on the difficult 13th hole to tie Watson at 10 under par. But then Watson birdied the 13th, too, to move up to 11 under.

Watson fell to 10 under with a bogey on 14 and tied it up again. Nicklaus birdied the par-5 15th, the one guarded by a pond in front of the green, and Watson birdied it, too.

Thus, what started as a Watson-Massengale show turned into

a Watson-Nicklaus duel. Others played a part now and then but they were never quite close enough to threaten. Tom Kite shot a five-under-par 67 to finish at 280, or eight under par. Hale Irwin shot a 68 to finish at 282, six under.

Crenshaw threw it away from the start. He had one of his wild days without the benefit of his super scrambling. He took bogeys on the second and third holes to slip to five under par, and from there on he was out of contention.

### LEADING SCORES

Tom Watson	\$48,000	70-69-70-67-276
Jack Nicklaus	26,000	72-70-70-66-278
Tom Kite	11,500	70-73-70-67-280
Rik Massengale	11,500	70-73-67-70-280
Hale Irwin	11,500	70-74-70-68-282
Low Graham	10,500	75-71-69-68-284
David Graham	10,500	75-67-72-68-284
Hubert Green	8,500	67-67-67-72-233
Ray Floyd	8,500	71-73-71-71-235
Ben Crenshaw	8,500	71-68-69-71-235
Don January	8,500	68-70-70-68-236
Gene Littler	8,500	71-73-69-68-235
John Schles	8,500	72-73-69-68-235

## Rookie Beats A's

# Oakland and Minnesota Split Twinbill

ND, April 11 (UPI)—The Oakland Athletics' rookie pitcher snuffed out an rally in the seventh inning to preserve rookie right-hander's first major league victory as Minnesota defeated the Athletics 7-1, in the second of a doubleheader. The first game, 9-6, became Gross's three RBI by Dick Allen.

year-old Thormodsgard

League last season. He was invited to the Twins' spring training camp and impressed manager Gene Mauer enough to earn a spot on the 25-man roster.

Aside from giving the A's a run in the first inning, Thormodsgard was in complete command until loading the bases with one out in the seventh. But Burroughs came on to get Rodney Seok to fly out and Mitchell Page to ground out.

The A's victory in the first game went to George (Doc) Medich, who allowed 10 hits and walked 6. Losing pitcher Pete

Redfern gave up 8 of the A's runs but only two were earned.

Indians 19, Red Sox 9. At Boston, Buddy Bell and Duane Kuiper each drove in three runs with a pair of hits in the eighth inning to highlight a 13-run rally that carried Cleveland to a record-setting 19-9 rout of the Red Sox.

With the game tied, 3-3, the Indians sent 17 batters to the plate in the eighth and collected 10 hits, 3 walks and were helped by a Red Sox error. Boston relief pitcher Bill Campbell was tagged with his second loss.

Angels 12, Mariners 5

At Seattle, Joe Rudi drove in five runs with a grand-slam homer and a double to spark California to a 12-5 rout of the Mariners and give left-hander Frank Tanana his second victory of the season.

Rudi hit his grand slam in the first inning off starter Glenn Abbott, then added a run-scoring double in the sixth. Ron Jackson, Bob Jones and Don Baylor also hit solo homers.

Braves 6, Astros 0

At Houston, Rowland Office and Jerry Roster each collected three hits and Atlanta right-hander Dick Ruthven fired a seven-hit shutout to defeat the Astros, 6-0.

The Braves strung together five straight singles in the second to score three runs off starter and loser Mark Lemongello. Atlanta added two more runs in the fifth with three singles. Office's single in the sixth after Pat Rocker's double drove home a sixth run.

Giants 8, Dodgers 4

At Los Angeles, Ed Halicki scored his fifth straight victory over a three-season period when he and Randy Moffitt pitched San Francisco to an 8-4 victory over the Dodgers.

Halicki was backed by a 13-hit attack that included home runs by Darrell Evans and Larry Herndon. Halicki also contributed a pair of singles before being relieved in the ninth by Moffitt.

Padres 12, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Dave Winfield hit a pair of two-run doubles to pace a 15-hit attack and rookie Bob Shirley struck out 11 in his major league debut to lead San Diego to a 12-4 rout of the Reds. Shirley, with only a year of pro experience behind him, limited the Reds to four hits and walked four in 8 2/3 innings.

Dale Murray was pounded for five hits, including a two-run double by Doug Rader, as the Padres added their final four runs in the eighth inning.

## Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Oakland	10	10	.500	0
Seattle	9	11	.455	1
Minnesota	8	12	.400	2
Los Angeles	7	13	.350	3
San Francisco	6	14	.300	4
San Diego	5	15	.250	5
Chicago	4	16	.200	6
Philadelphia	3	17	.150	7
St. Louis	2	18	.100	8
Atlanta	1	19	.050	9
Washington	0	20	.000	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	10	10	.500	0
Los Angeles	9	11	.455	1
San Francisco	8	12	.400	2
San Diego	7	13	.350	3
Philadelphia	6	14	.300	4
St. Louis	5	15	.250	5
Chicago	4	16	.200	6
Washington	3	17	.150	7
Montreal	2	18	.100	8
Baltimore	1	19	.050	9
Pittsburgh	0	20	.000	10

## Monday

### into Is Aided Detroit Balk

WTO, April 11 (UPI)—Pitcher Dave Rozema made a run today to trip-up-run seventh inning tried the Toronto Blue Jays a 5-3 victory over the Tigers.

3-1, the Blue Jays' air comeback when Al opened the seventh with

Woods moved to third by Dave McKay and

sen Rozema, making his

for league appearance.

Auto Rally Won

BE, April 11 (UPI)—

oni Waldegard won the

safari auto rally today,

off late challenges from

vers.

sard and co-driver Hans

is in a Ford Escort led

of the 6,000-kilometer

lich began Thursday.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Cleveland	10	10	.500	0
Minnesota	9	11	.455	1
Toronto	8	12	.400	2
New York	7	13	.350	3
Boston	6	14	.300	4
Baltimore	5	15	.250	5
Detroit	4	16	.200	6
Kansas City	3	17	.150	7
Texas	2	18	.100	8
Oakland	1	19	.050	9
California	0	20	.000	10

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct	GB
Atlanta	10	10	.500	0
Los Angeles	9	11	.455	1
San Francisco	8	12	.400	2
San Diego	7	13	.350	3
Philadelphia	6	14	.300	4
St. Louis	5	15	.250	5
Chicago	4	16	.200	6
Washington	3	17	.150	7
Montreal	2	18	.100	8
Baltimore	1	19	.050	9
Pittsburgh	0	20	.000	10

Sunday's Results	W	L	Pct	GB
Toronto 3, Chicago 1	1	0	.500	0
Texas 2, Baltimore 1	1	0	.500	0
Cleveland 14, Boston 9	1	0	.500	0
Minnesota 5, New York 1	1	0	.500	0
Kansas City 5, Detroit 4	1	0	.500	0
California 12, Seattle 1	1	0	.500	0
Oakland 9, Minnesota 1	1	0	.500	0
Seattle 7, Oakland 1	1	0	.500	0
Monday's Games				
Toronto 3, Detroit 3				
New York 2, Kansas City 2				
Cleveland at Texas, 2				
Philadelphia at Oakland, 2				
Minnesota at Seattle, 2				

Sunday's Results	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia 11, Montreal 7	1	0	.500	0
San Francisco 10, Los Angeles 4	1	0	.500	0
San Diego 12, Cincinnati 4	1	0	.500	0
St. Louis 12, Chicago 4	1	0	.500	0
Atlanta 10, Houston 4	1	0	.500	0
Monday's Games				
Chicago at Philadelphia, 2				
Cincinnati at Houston, 2				
Atlanta at Los Angeles, 2				

## Hurt Cavaliers Have Tough Path in Playoffs

BOSTON, April 11 (UPI)—For the Cleveland Cavaliers, the path through the National Basketball Association playoff thickets will be thorny and painful.

The depleted Cavs were victimized yesterday by a late fourth-quarter blitz by the Boston Celtics and dropped a 115-106 decision to the defending world champions, despite Austin Carr's 32 points.

The game represented the regular season finale for both clubs and, with the loss, Cleveland finally was able to focus on its playoff status.

The Cavs, who have lost three of four games to Washington this season, will meet the Bullets in a best-of-three series beginning Wednesday night in Landover, Md.

In the NBA Eastern Division semifinals last year, Cleveland vanquished the Bullets in an epic, seven-game series which laid the foundation for the rivalry between the two clubs.

However, the NBA playoffs are structured differently this year, and the Cleveland-Washington confrontation will be decided in a best-of-three series.

"As far as I'm concerned, in a three-game series, the first game is all important," Cleveland coach Bill Fitch said. "If we can go into Landover and knock the Bullets off Wednesday night, then not only will Washington's home-court advantage be negated, but we'll put all the pressure on them," he added.

Cleveland played yesterday without injured starters Jim Clemons and Bobby Smith and reserve center Nate Thurmond.

The team's third center, Elmore Smith, aggravated a twisted ankle during the Boston game and was limited to just eight minutes playing time.

Lakers 113, Sonics 104

At Seattle, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 14 of his game-high 30 points in the final period, leading Los Angeles to a 113-104 victory over the SuperSonics.

At New Orleans, Pete Maravich and Nate Williams combined for 86 points, 56 of them in the second half, to pace New Orleans to a 139-125 victory over Denver.

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At Milwaukee, Brian Winters scored 36 points, 19 in the final quarter, and Dave Meyers hit a season-high 31 points and grabbed 20 rebounds to give the Bucks a 133-125 victory over San Antonio.

The loss was San Antonio's fifth in a row on the road and gave the home-court advantage to the Boston Celtics in their upcoming playoff series with the Spurs.

Knicks 144, Pistons 128

At Detroit, coach Red Holman and veteran star Bill Bradley closed out their NBA careers on a winning note as New York clipped the playoff-bound Pistons, 144-128.

The victory was the 10th in the last 13 games for the Knicks, ending Holman's 10 years as Knicks coach with 607 victories and two league titles. Holman will serve as a consultant with new coach Willis Reed. The Knicks finished the season 40-42, and out of the playoffs.

Bradley finished with 11 points in the game and a total of 9,730 in his career.

Bullets 131, Mers 121

At Landover, guard Phil Chenier scored 26 points and ignited a third period rally to lead Washington to a 131-121 victory over Philadelphia.

Mitch Kupchak added 23 points, Elvin Hayes 21 and Tom Henderson 19, for the Bullets, who played Cleveland Wednesday night in the best-of-three first round of the playoffs.

Bulls 120, Braves 90

At Buffalo, Chicago—with coach Ed Badger going to his bench early and often—tuned up for the playoffs with a 120-99 victory over the Braves.

The Bulls, finishing in third place in the Midwest Division with a 44-38 record, got contributions from all 11 players who saw action en route to Chicago's 20th victory in its last 24 games.

Suns 128, Nets 104

At Phoenix, seven players scored in double figures to lead the Suns to a 128-104 victory over New York.

## NBA Refs Begin Strike

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, April 11 (UPI)—Twenty-four of the 26 National Basketball Association referees carried out their strike threat yesterday, the final day of the regular season.

All eight games were played as scheduled, staffed by Eastern League officials and referees that the NBA had considered hiring when it was discussing the possibility of expanding to three referees per game.

The striking officials, members of the National Association of Basketball Referees, had voted unanimously last week to strike during the regular season if the group's executive committee deemed it necessary. The referees also had voted unanimously to strike the playoffs, which are scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The referees have charged the NBA with refusal to bargain for a new contract. The old one expired yesterday. They have also filed unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board. The NBA has said it had always dealt with its officials individually and, if they wanted to bargain collectively, the NLRB would have to sanction the group as a union.

Since the strike threat, the NBA has had two standstill officials at every game. The substitutes were each paid \$300 a game, plus \$40 per diem. It has been estimated that the total cost to the NBA would be \$45,000.

### Worked as Scheduled

Richie Powers and Earl Stum, who dropped out of the referees' group, worked their games as scheduled yesterday. Strom teamed with Bob Semblado, who replaced Ed Middleton for the Knicks-Pistons game at Detroit. Powers and Dick Schaper worked the Bulls-Braves game in Buffalo.

"We told the players to leave them alone," said Dick Motus, the Bulls' coach. "I thought they did well. They hustled throughout the game. They missed a couple of goal-tending calls, but it takes a lot of guts for them to go out there on TV. The referees have to do what they feel is right, but the world goes on without you. We may find eight or nine young officials who are willing to go to work and do a job."

The NLRB is expected to rule soon on the unfair labor practice charges. It can do any of three things—dismiss the charges, issue a complaint that would make a hearing necessary, or go to court and seek an injunction that would force the NBA to negotiate with the officials.

## PLAY BALL!



## Baseball Diamonds Bejeweled With Neo-Rich



Art Buchwald

## Martha's Republic

WASHINGTON—The decision of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket to secede from the United States is no idle threat. It has been in the works for some time.

As a matter of fact, a group of us discussed it one night two years ago at a cocktail on William Styron's beach. Lots of lobster had been eaten and Daiquiris consumed when the question of the two islands' secession came up.



Buchwald

I think it was Lillian Hellman, or possibly John Hersey, who mentioned that something had to be done to stop the illegal immigration of people from Cape Cod who came over to the Vineyard in the daytime, left all their trash there and then took the ferry back at night.

Styron said that Bostonians had been investing in real estate on the Vineyard and before we woke up to it the entire island would be infested with rich Harvard professors and claim adjusters from the John Hancock Life Insurance Co.

Jules Feiffer said that fishermen from Hyannisport were encroaching on Vineyard waters and stealing all the bluefish which swam under his pier. Jules was for instituting a 200-mile fishing limit around the Vineyard or 20 feet from his pier, whichever was greater.

Bob Brustein, head of the Yale Drama School, felt that the sailing ships from the New York Regatta should not be permitted to come into Edgartown. "The crews are a bad influence on our children," he said. "They throw their money around, get into fights in bars and the stock-brokers steal our women."

I pointed out that while the tourists brought money to the island, they also insisted on taking our pictures, playing our daughters with nylon and Hershey bars to play tennis.

More Daiquiris were passed around and then the question of secession came up.

The first question was asked by Philip Roth: Could Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket go it alone?

Rose Styron, Bill's wife, thought we could.

"What about fuel for the island?"

James Reston, who owns the Vineyard Gazette, said, "That's no problem. There are oil spills from tankers off the coast at least twice a year. The oil that floats ashore is more than enough to take care of our needs."

"What about food?" James Taylor asked.

"Simple," said Rose Styron. "If we're independent of the United States, they would be obligated to supply us with everything we needed under the Food for Peace program."

"We would also be entitled to a Peace Corps," someone added. "They could cut our lawns."

"Don't forget military aid," Brustein added.

"We can't get military aid unless we have a Communist threat."

One of the writers, who was eating a lobster claw, said, "I was once a Communist in the 1940s."

"That solves that problem," Brustein said.

"OK," John Hersey said, "it's obvious that once we become independent we'll get American aid, which will keep us going. But we'll have to have a leader. We need someone who will stand up to the United States and tell them that, even though we're accepting their aid, we're not going to be pushed around. Whom can we get?"

We passed around the Daiquiris as we thought.

Then someone jumped up. "I've got it. Let's make Katharine Graham, the owner of The Washington Post, prime minister. She has been called the most powerful woman in America. If she becomes the prime minister of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket, she could become the most powerful woman in the world."

"I'll drink to that," I said. And so the seeds of independence were planted that night on William Styron's beach. In years to come the beach will be known as the Munich beer hall of the first republic of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

"Martha's Tucket" as soon as a declaration of independence is written by Philip Roth, who has provisionally titled it "Martha's Complaint."

## Where Have All the Trench Coats Gone?

By Deirdre Carmody

NEW YORK (NYT).—He was Ernest Hemingway, Edward R. Murrow and William L. Shirer. The very mention of his job recalled the liberation of Paris, the Spanish Civil War and the bombing raids and foxholes of World War II. His work suggested red plush bars in the grand hotels of Europe, ringing dispatches with evocative datelines and, of course, trench coats. He—and occasionally, she—had the ultimate elite job in journalism—the foreign correspondent.

The trench coat lives on, but possibilities for wearing it on foreign assignment are dwindling rapidly. A survey by the Overseas Press Club in 1975 showed 429 full-time American correspondents and 247 foreigners working for American news organizations around the world. There were 797 correspondents in 1972 and 929 working abroad for American companies in 1969.

The drop is predominantly a reflection of the sharp increase in costs in recent years for Americans living abroad as a result of changing tax laws, unfavorable rates of exchange with foreign currencies and general inflation. Keith Fuller, general manager of the Associated Press, estimates that three years ago it cost the news agency about 30 per cent more to keep a correspondent abroad than to support a domestic correspondent. Today, the cost is double.

Other news executives say that the cost of maintaining a bureau overseas runs between \$85,000 and \$125,000 a year.

## Readers' Interests

The decrease in American correspondents abroad also reflects what many have seen as a general turning inward of the American people since the end of the Vietnam war. They see the ups and downs of the economy, Watergate and the concern with good government that followed it and the pursuit of leisure as having taken priority over people's concern with world news.

However, the figures about the decline of the American press corps overseas may be deceiving. The rise in costs may have made it prohibitive for smaller organizations to maintain correspondents abroad. But interviews with 14 of the major news bureaus indicate that all but two were either holding steady or increasing their personnel abroad.

The Chicago Daily News, which had been known for its distinguished foreign service, has closed its four overseas bureaus, situated in Hong Kong, Paris, London and Nairobi. According to James



Edward R. Murrow... foreign correspondent.

Hoge, editor in chief, this will mean an annual saving of \$400,000. But he says that the newspaper will continue to maintain an extensive overseas network of stringers, or part-time correspondents. The Chicago paper subscribes to a number of news-agency services, which will provide it with extensive foreign coverage.

"When things settle down here, we plan to send our former foreign correspondents for major swings through the areas which they covered," Mr. Hoge said.

## Also Cut Back

The Westinghouse Broadcasting Co. restructured its Washington and foreign news operations last year because of rising costs. It closed its overseas bureaus and engaged Associated Press Radio and ABC Radio to supply international news for its seven radio stations.

Both Time and Newsweek said that they had no plans at present to change the size of their foreign staffs. They said that they were printing approximately the same amount of foreign news as they had been for the last few years.

The Baltimore Sun and the Christian Science Monitor each have eight overseas bureaus, approximately the same number as they have had for the last five or six years. The Monitor also has a correspondent, James Nelson Goodsell, who lives in Boston, site of the home office, but has been covering South America for 14 years by taking long trips there to do interpretive articles.

The Washington Post has 13 bureaus overseas. The Los Angeles Times has 18 bureaus and says it is putting more money into the foreign coverage than in the past and giving it better display in the newspaper. The Wall Street Journal has added a reporter in London and one in Tokyo, for a total of 13 overseas bureaus. The New York Times now has 31 correspondents abroad, having fluctuated between 30 and 34 in the last few years.

Both of the major American wire services, or news agencies, which furnish news to members or subscribers, have added to their staffs abroad recently. The Associated Press has added 10 American correspondents, bringing its total to 81. Three months ago it had 464 foreign nationals working as AP correspondents in their own countries and now there are 473. United Press International has 67 American correspondents, a figure that includes reporters, photographers and editors, and 175 citizens of the countries where they work.

## Major Networks

The major radio and television networks have also remained more or less steady. ABC has 16 full-time correspondents abroad and NBC has 15. CBS refused to give the number of its correspondents but the network has 14 overseas bureaus, with one correspondent each in less important cities and two or three correspondents in major centers.

The key question about all of this is whether foreign news coverage is better or worse than it was years ago. Quality is impossible to measure, but there is no question that most newspapers are printing different kinds of articles from abroad than they were 10 or 20 years ago.

There is much less emphasis now on coverage of daily events or even on what is happening in just one country. There are more reports on trends—articles on how the energy crisis is affecting Western Europe or on arms sales throughout the Middle East. There are also more articles of a sort that the average American can relate to, dealing with such subjects as what the average Indian does with his leisure time or the mounting cost of housing in Britain.

"Since 1966 the size of the American press corps has been shrinking," says Ralph E. Kline, professor of journalism at Ohio University, who compiles the surveys of American foreign correspondents for the Overseas Press Club. "I have the impression that economics is the main reason but what it means is that the American reader is going to be able to rely less and less on full-time American correspondents abroad."



Colin Quincy in his boat after landing

## PEOPLE: Seaman Beaches Boats After 1,600-Mile Voyage

A former British Naval lieutenant stepped out of an 18-foot boat Sunday on a Queensland, Australia, beach, after rowing more than 1,600 miles from New Zealand. Colin Quincy, 32, was down to his last day's supply of food when he beached the boat on Marcus Beach, 80 miles north of Brisbane, 65 days after leaving New Zealand. Why did he do it? It hadn't been done before.

Actor Jack Nicholson sent a set of his fingerprints to the Los Angeles police, but they do not match prints found on a box of hashish in his house, police said.

Last month a judge issued a warrant for Nicholson to provide the prints after a raid on the actor's home in connection with an investigation of film director Roman Polanski. Police raided the house after Polanski was arrested on charges of raping a 13-year-old girl during a photography session at Nicholson's home. Nicholson was out of town at the time.

Jacqueline Onassis has chosen the second book she will edit for Viking Press, and once again it's on a Russian theme. "In the Russian Style," a history of Russian imperial costume, came out under her editorship in January. She found the new one, an unpublished, illustrated folio ver-

—SAMUEL

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